The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,061.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
including postage	„	73	0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FISHER—October 5th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Lieutenant E. H. Fisher, of a son.

DEATH.

FERGUSSON—October 14th, at Secunderabad, Joseph James, infant son of A. Fergusson, Esq., M.D., 24th Regiment M. N. I.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

RANDALL—October 16th, at [illegible], Simla, the wife of Captain W. L. Randall, of a son.

SWINTON—October 12th, at Jeypore, the wife of Captain G. Swinton, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, still-born.

RUSHTON—October 22nd, at Agra, the wife of Mr. J. Rushton, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "SATTARA," 1,250 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave GALLE	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	13	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Calicut	14	„ Coconada	26
„ Beypore	15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Cochin	16	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Tuticorin	18	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	19	„ CALCUTTA Arrive	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	2 &	16	Leave Bussorah	20 &	4
„ Kurrachee	6	20	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	7	21	„ Bushire	22	6
„ Muscat	10	24	„ Linga	24	8
„ B. Abbas	12	26	„ B. Abbas	26	10
„ Linga	13	27	„ Muscat	28	12
„ Bushire	16	30	„ Guadur	30	14
		Dec.		Dec.	
„ Fao	17	1	„ Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive Bussorah	18	2	Arrive Bombay	5	19

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 530 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M, viz :—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co. Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

THE A I Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched at an early date.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Dilawur."

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL," at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore. The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co. Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow will be despatched on the 20th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a first class (Horizontal and Condensing much preferred) High Pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 15 to 20 Horse Power. Also a Cornish or Lancashire BOILER of best make, with all fittings, and suited to supply the above with ample Steam. Apply with full particulars to

Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about 50 MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35, height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

Salaries.

Sergeant Major Quarter-Master Sergeant	£100 to £150	per annum.
District Sergeant Major	84	„
Sergeant	72	„
Corporal	60	„
Constable, 1st Class	48	„
Constable, 2nd Class	36	„

Allowances to each man.—Barrack room accommodation for all single men is provided; as also for a limited number of married members of the Force. Medical attendance. Rations at the rate of 8d. per day, and Clothing. Period of enlistment 3 years.

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being half composed of Europeans, from which all the N. C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3.

Applications to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,

Inspector General of Police, Mauritius and Dependencies, or to the undersigned at the Shipping Office, Bombay.

J. D. FREEMAN,

Emigration Agent at Bombay for Mauritius Government.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1868.

Note.—None need apply, except discharged Soldiers of good character, and they must also be entitled to a passage from India at the expense of Government.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, the Airy Upper Rooms, facing Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of Mr. Thacker, Solicitor of the High Court, and now thoroughly white-washed and painted. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 21st October 1868.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and at present occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company. The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling House for a large Family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his Office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.
13th October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)

आपालों वान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

અપાલેા બાનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

ALL Persons having Claims against this Company are requested to send in their Accounts to us within seven days from the present date.

ALEX. BROWN, } Liquidators.
H. MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

आपालों वान्डेड वेरहौस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

અપાલેા બાનડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given that if the Rent Charges, due on the following Goods, lying in the APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, are not paid within SEVEN DAYS from this date, they will be then sold by Public Auction, to defray the said charges:—

Vessels.	Mark.	Number and Description of Packages.			Stored by
Giscours	L D B x in diamond.	5 Cases	Brandy		G. B. Gladding.
Hooghly	„	80	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	L D B z in diamond.	30	Do.	Do.	Do.
Alma	L D B x in diamond.	69	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	z in diamond.	12	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	v in diamond.	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	B	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
Isabella Kerr	A P 8 in diamond.	100	Do.	Sherry.	A. Partridge.
Do.	J L 1	18	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	„ No. 2	70	Do.	Do	Do.

ALEX. BROWN, } Liquidators.
H. MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the whole of the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12 to	21
	Superfine do. do.	18 „	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14 „	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21 „	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25 „	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3 „	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½ „	6½
	Silk and Wool Pants	6 „	8
	India Gauze Pants	7 „	8
	Grey Merino Pants	6 „	8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool „	10	9
	Do. Cashmere „	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. „	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall per dozen	Rs. 7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Belgian „	7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Shakspear „	7	0
	do. with Tie „	7	8
	The Regent „	7	0
	The Indian „	7	0
	The Improved West End „	7	0

	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.			
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats		16	0
	Drab Shell Felt		10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs		8	8
	The Jerome	do.	7	8
	The Cantab	do.	7	8
	The Isis	do.	7	8
	The Derby	do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands „ Turban „ lined Cork. „ Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies'.	Gent's.
White Kid.	White.
Straw.	Straw.
Lavender.	Lavender.
Black.	Black.
Drabs assorted.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

HEGT AND WYTENHORST, SHIP-CHANDLERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, RANGOON, with a Branch Firm under the name of HEGT & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BASSEIN.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—On and after the 1st proximo the running of Trains will be altered. Trains will leave Churney Road on Week Days for Mahim and Bandora at 6-15 and 10-45 A. M., and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road for Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, calling at Mahim and Bandora at 7 A. M. Trains will leave Bandora for Bombay, calling at Mahim at 3 A. M., 8-37 A. M., 9-45 A. M., 5-11 P. M., and 10-8 P. M.

On Sundays Trains will leave Churney Road at 1-30 and 5-20 P. M., and Bellasis Road at 7 A. M. for Mahin and Bandora, and will leave Bandora for Bombay at 8-37 A. M., and 7 and 10-8 P. M.

For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 23rd October 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nanabhai Pandoorung has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, commonly known as Degurwady, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Dady Shett's Agiary Road, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 116 and 117, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderabai, widow of the late Sadanund Dadoba, on the west by the house of Luxmibai, widow of the late Bapuji Shamrao, on the north by the said Dady Shett's Agiary Road, and on the south by the oart of Mathew De Cruz, and now in the occupation of Wasudeo Crustnanath and other tenants. Any person having claims upon the said premises by way of mortgage, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, will make the same known to the undersigned, at his office No. 47, Kalbadevi Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

MOROJI CASHINATH, on behalf of the Purchaser.
22nd October 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
FIRST ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING
until further notice.

FIRST TIME OF Mr. GEORGE RIDGWAY,
THE MIRACULOUS TRAPEZIAN
in his Great Act of
ZAMPILLAEROSTRATION.
(Acknowledged to be the most wonderful Performance of the age.

New and Daring Acts of Horsemanship.
New Jokes, &c.. &c.

Doors open at half-past Eight; commence at Nine.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class,	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

First Class Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy & Company's, and the Box Office at the Circus from 12 till 3 o'clock.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE.—IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in our Office on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 3 P. M., to receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators to 30th September.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby informed that the Partnership or Concern heretofore known to the Public as "The Great American Circus," was by Deed of Dissolution, dated the 20th day of October 1868, dissolved so far as the same relates to Thomas Bird. And further, the remaining Partners, Samuel O. Abel and Charles C. Gardiner have taken upon themselves the burthen of all the debts and liabilities of the said Partnership or Concern, and the said Thomas Bird has been released therefrom.

R. J. ABRAHAM,

Solicitor for Charles C. Gardiner, Samuel O. Abel, Thomas Bird.

Dated this 26th day of October 1868.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, will receive Tenders up to the 31st instant, for the supply of 1,600,000 Tiles, as per sample, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Separate Tenders are also invited for the supply of "Petty Stores" of various kinds for one year, to commence from the 15th of November 1868.

3. Further particulars and detailed lists of "Petty Stores" can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned within office hours.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 24th Oct. 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their second supply of fresh VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS from London, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed Lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned, and payment of one anna for postage stamp in cases where lists are required to be forwarded by Post.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 21st October, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately :—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
160 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected Barges.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, by the direction of the Chairman, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 31st day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year commencing on the 1st of January next.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I give you Notice that it is my intention at the Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, summoned to meet on Saturday the 31st instant, to call the attention of the Bench to the information received and communicated to the Municipal Commissioner by me and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, belonging to the Municipality, collected on account of Wheel Tax, Tent Department, in the years 1867 and 1868, and that I propose to move the following resolutions:—

1. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Bench of Justices the reports made by him to the Finance Committee regarding the misappropriation of a large sum of money, together with the report thereon of the Controller Municipal Accounts, and the statements and examinations of the General Inspector Yeshvantrao Bulvant, Maneckjee Jamasjee, Head Clerk of Wheel Tax, Tent Collection Department, and Temooljee the Shroff, taken and recorded by the Municipal Commissioner, and the account books relating to the said department.

2. That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Yeshvantrao Bulvant, General Inspector, and Temooljee the Shroff, in connection with the monies received on account of Municipal taxes, and the existence of books, reported to have been kept by the latter, which are not forthcoming; and to report the result to the Bench; and also to report whether any and what proceedings it is advisable to institute against any and what persons for official misconduct in the said matter.

3. That all books and statements of accounts of the Municipality and all proceedings of the Committees appointed by the Bench shall be open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of any one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Bombay, 24th October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that, at the Special General meeting of the Justices advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st instant, I purpose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869 in detail, namely,—

"That in the opinion of the Bench, after the License Tax has been abolished, and when Government contributes its fair share of the expenses of the Municipality, the existing sources of Municipal Revenue ought to suffice for all needful Municipal expenditure, and no new taxation is desired or required."

Should the Chairman consider it irregular to move this as a substantive resolution in that way, I then and hereby give notice, that as soon as it is proposed to sanction any particular item of expenditure for 1869, I shall move by way of amendment as above.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN CONNON,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 26th October 1868.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolutions before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869, namely,—

1. That in the present state of the Municipal Finances it is not expedient to reduce the percentage of the House-tax.

2. That it is not expedient to levy any tax on the necessaries of life in the shape of Town Dues, or on the movement of Trade in the form of Transit Duties.

3. That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified License-tax, by an addition to the wheel-tax on labour carts and by an increase in the Police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. CURREY,
Justice of the Peace.

To F. S. Leathes, Esquire, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I beg leave to give notice that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Saturday the 31st October, I propose to move the following resolution before the Bench proceeds to consider the Budget for 1869,—

"That the Legislative Council be respectfully memorialized by the Bench to suspend further proceedings on the Bombay Town Dues Bill."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE,
Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 26th October 1868.

NOTICES.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, suitable for small and large Families, HOTELS, CLUBS, and REGIMENTAL MESSES.

The advantage these Mills have on the present system of pounding the Coffee in Iron Mortars is praiseworthy of the Inventor, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those who are not already familiar with them. No Kitchen should be without a Coffee and a Spice Mill.

Prices vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 each.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.—Just landed, per *City of Paris*—COOKING STOVES, Combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first class English Manufacture.

ENCHANTRESS No. 6	Rs.	80
Do. „ 7	Rs.	100
Do. „ 8	Rs.	115

Furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims against, the VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED), are required, on or before the 30th day of October 1868, to send to the undersigned the particulars of their Claim for examination and registration. All persons indebted to the said Company are requested to pay in the amount of their Debts forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 14, Apollo Street, to

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, } Liquidators.
LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY, }

Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly, to meet the requirements of India wearers, and thought differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade mark, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	*Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	*Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz.	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	ditto	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling	ditto	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil		„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still,	Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „	Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „	Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „	Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „	Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „	Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin.	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24 8	14-8
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will on and after the 15th day of October 1868 be continued under the Style and Firm of ALFRED WHITTLE and COMPANY.

ALFRED WHITTLE.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 15th day of October 1868.

ALFRED WHITTLE & Co.

Veerumgaum, 15th October 1868.

THE CUSTOMERS of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED) are informed that on and after this date a DISCOUNT of ONE HALF ANNA in the RUPEE will be allowed from prompt Cash Payments, i. e. Accounts for Gas consumed in any one month must be paid on the following month at the Offices of the Company to entitle them to this Discount.

MISSING.—A portion of the heavy Baggage of the late Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stewart, attached to No. 3 Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, who died at Sindhee, Abyssinia, on the 5th April last. Any information which will tend to the recovery of the above Effects will be thankfully received by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 0-8 (Eight Annas) per Share will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, and on every following FRIDAY during the same hours.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 30th September 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ARRIVAL OF NEW HORSES.

SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs respectfully to inform them that he has just received a new and the first batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapoor Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay,
12th Oct. 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

—There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 651 of 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, ...Plaintiff.

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrowjee Ardaseer Davur; and Meetheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas. } Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 11th June 1868, the following immoveable property will be sold in one Lot by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and of Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas; and of Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur; and of Metheebaee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and shops built and standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Parsee Bazaar Street, containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes No. 15, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the old Beef Market Lane, (otherwise known as old Butcher's Street), on or towards the south partly by a gutter and partly by the house of Darasha Dorabjee Randeria, on or towards the east by Parsee Bazaar Street, and on towards the west by a house belonging to Cursetjee Ardaseer Hera Manekna, which land, messuage, shops, and premises now advertised for sale have been for some years in the occupation of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas or their tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court; and at the Office of Mr. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor for the said Plaintiff, No. 3 Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. J. S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Defendant, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas and his Trustees, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Solicitors for the Defendants, Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, Church Street; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, Solicitors for the Defendant, Metheebaee, widow, Apollo Street.—Dated this 3rd day of October 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

LAW PARCHMENT.
Sheets 27 by 23 inches.
Rs. 2-8 per Sheet.
SOUNDY & Co.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSINE LAMPS.—Just received a large consignment of Kerosine Lamps of various and elegant designs.

Kerosine Hand Lamps	Rs. 2
Kerosine Table Lamps from	Rs. 10

Rampart Row. Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended. ... ...Rs. 70.

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ... ...Rs. 100.

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ... ... Rs. 150.

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators &c., &c., in Amboyna Box, ...Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys	Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from	Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "RANGOON" ON SATURDAY LAST.

A Treatise on Optics; or, light and sight, theoretically and practically treated, &c. By E. Nugent, C. E	Rs. 3 12
Cavendish on Whist. 8th edn. 1868	2 12
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology. 6th edn., edited by W. M. Baker	7 12
Adventures on the Great Hunting Grounds of the World. Illustrated. By V. Meunier	3 12
The Self-Aid Cyclopœdia for self-taught students. Illustrated. By R. S. Burn, P. S. A. E., &c.	6 12
Beeton's Book of Household Management. Coloured Cookery plates	5 12
Cassell's Illustrated Readings. Second Series, edited by Tom Hood	5 12
Fun. Vol. 7. New Series. March to Sept.	3 8
St. Paul's Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2	11 8
Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates. 2 Vols. By R. Owen, F. R. S.	31 8
Plays.—Mummy, and Box and Cox Married, &c. Each	0 8
Maunder's Treasuries. 9 vols. complete	58 0
Beeton's Book of Birds. Illustrated	2 12

NEW FRENCH NOVEL.

Une Veuve. Par L'Auteur de L'Officer Pauvre	24

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Georg der Zweite und die schone Minette	2 12
Rauch. Aus dem russischen des Jwan Turgenjew	4 0
Ein Familienschmuck Liebesfreud u Liebesleid	2 0
Hugo von Trymberg, der Meistersanger	2 0
Rose Blatten. Von R. Schenk	3 12

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869. ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869,

RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

[*Nett Cash Prices.*]

No.			Rs.
1	—Quarto, 7¾ by 9½	—one day to a page, with Sunday	6
2	ditto	—two do., div. perpendicularly. do	4 12
2H	ditto	—ditto, divided horizontally, do	4 12
3	ditto	—three ditto, without Sunday	3 12
3B	ditto	—ditto, for Dr. and Cr. ditto	5 0
4	ditto	—four ditto with Sunday	3 4
4B	ditto	—two ditto Dr. & Cr. without Sunday	4 8
5	ditto	—six ditto, without Sunday	2 8
8	—8vo. 4¾ by 7½	—One ditto, with Sunday	4 8
9	ditto	—Two ditto, ditto	3 8
10	ditto	—Three ditto, ditto	3 0
11	ditto	—Three ditto, without Sunday	2 8
11B	ditto	—ditto on two pages do. Dr. & Cr.	3 12
11D	ditto	—ditto left for memos, right for cash	3 12
12	—Small 8vo. 3½ by 6	Enlarged 2 days to a page, with S	2 8
12	ditto	—3 days to a page, with Sunday	2 0
13	ditto	—Enlarged, 2 ditto without S	2 4
13B	ditto	—3 days on 2 pages, for Dr. and Cr.	2 8
13C	ditto	—6 ditto left for memos, right for cash	1 8
13D	ditto	—3 ditto	2 8
13E	ditto	—6 ditto for Dr. and Cr. accounts	1 8
14	—Small long 8vo. 3½ by 7½	—Enlarged, 2 days on page, with Sunday	2 8
17	—Large 18mo. 3½ by 5	—7 ditto (pocket size)	0 6
17D	ditto	—for accounts	0 12
18	ditto	—7 ditto	2 0
20	—Large 32mo.	—7 ditto	1 12
21D	ditto	—7 ditto, for memos, and cash	0 12
22	—Small 12mo. 3 by 4½	—7 ditto, in the opening	1 4
23D	ditto	—7 ditto, for memos and cash	0 12
31	—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper		1 12
	— —, not interleaved		1 0
32	— —, interleaved, Rs. 1½ ; not interleaved		0 12
33	Quarto, ditto Rs. 1¼ ; ditto		1 0
34	— ditto Rs. 1¼ ; ditto		0 12
35	Octavo, ditto Rs. 1¼ ; ditto		0 12
51	Folio 8 by 12½	—1 day to a page, with Sunday	8 12
52	ditto	—2 days ditto	7 8
53	ditto	—3 days, Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages	5 0
55	ditto	—6 days, without Sunday	3 8
55B	ditto	—6 days, for Dr. and Cr. on 2 pages.	5 0
12	Enlarged, tuck binding, pocket book		3 8
13	— ditto	ditto	3 4
17D	— ditto	ditto	1 8
21D	— ditto	ditto	1 8
23D	— ditto	ditto	1 8

Russia Leather Everlasting Covers with Chubb's Locks, for Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at Rs. 7½ each.

☞ *All the above are nett cash prices.*

CHESSON & WOODHALL,

Bombay, 13th October, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market opened with a considerable demand for Elphinstones and old Bank of Bombay shares. The latter rose from 90 to 97. Elphinstones advanced from 715 to 726 and closed at that rate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	136
[illegible]	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
[illegible]	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	650
[illegible]	1,000	all	11½ ps	Do. of Madras	1650
[illegible]	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
[illegible]	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
[illegible]	250	250	..	Delhi and London	200
[illegible]	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	130
[illegible]	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1095
[illegible]	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	720
1,280,000	1,000	50	11-14	Do. New	280
..	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	650
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200 p s	Albert Co Kurrachee	800
75 000	3,000	850	30 p s	Alexandra Press Co	370
187,500	12,000	11,000	1800 ps	Apollo Press Co	10900
80,000	2,000	400	do	Bombay Press Co	1570
...	500	500	100 do	Do. New	390
...	1,880	1,880	100 do	Colaba Press Co	3075
70,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co	1050
837,500	8,500	8,500	1000 ps	Fort Press Co	8050
60,000	2,000	1,800	10	Framji Cowasji Press	1225
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	3200
20,000	2,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co	850
300,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co	210
39,000	2,500	2,500	39 ps	Prince of W. Press	2900
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

..	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	950
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1635
20,000	2,500	all	..	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	..	Bombay	3500
160,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	865
..	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	320
160,000	5,000	all	..	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	250	Great Eastern	1770
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	675
200,000	2,500	all	..	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	..	Royal	1500
27,500	5,000	all	..	Victoria Spinning	2000

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship. Co	1350
250,000	2,500	all	200	Bombay Coast	380
160,000	5,000	2,500	...	Prince of Wales Ship Co	1600
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co	100
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	70

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
..	£20	196-8-8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I Railway Co	1120

MISCELLANEOUS.

80,000	2,000	1,000	9	Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company	440
..	50	50	6	Mechanics' Buildings Company	32
..	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing & Shipping Co	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	190

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	91
800,000	250	25	..	" China	3
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency Bk	101
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	" Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	100	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	67
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9½
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
...	100	20	May '67	Royal Bank	80
...	400	400	..	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	4½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,770	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	380
800,000	3,500	1,450	..	B'bay & Bengal S.S	990
2,000,000	100	..	..	Frere Reclamation	100
..	3,500	..	..	Iron Shipping	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼ to 99⅝
China	60 days' sight	220 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET EPORRT.

BOMBAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee New	225 to 228
Akote New	225 to 228
Broach	215 to 220
Dhollera	230 to 232
Bhownuggur	230 to 232
Veeraval	210 to 221
Vingorla	222 to 225
Dharwar Sawginned	235 to 240
Khandeish	215 to 218
Barsee	215 to 218

Ready sale 200 Candies. Market dull.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 21st October, 1868.

Government Securities.—The transactions reported in 4 per cents. were at last quotations. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought in large amounts at Rs. 8-14 premium, and small pieces up to 9-4. A sale of 54 per cents. took place at Rs. 13-12 premium.

National Bank shares, one lot, offered in the market at Rs. 13¼, found a ready buyer.

A sale of 10 shares in the Calcutta Screwing Co. was reported at Rs 30 each.

Goosery Cotton Mill Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 205.

Yesterday and to-day a large number of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares changed hands at Rs. 102, for cash.

Debra Doon Tea Co's shares found a buyer at Rs. 2½ per share of Rs. 100 paid-up.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

McMahon, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Daubeny, Captain, Assistant Director of Gymnastics, on leave, from Poona.
Bivar, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Kysh, Major, 109th Regiment, to join, from Deololee.
Gough, Lieutenant Colonel, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Peshawur.
Fenwick, Brigadier General, Commanding Kamptee, on way to Kamptee, from Madras.
Beaumont, Captain, 102nd Fusiliers, on leave, from Deololee.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Bardin, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Madras.
McMahon, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Delhi.
Beaumont, Captain, 102nd Fusi lers, to Deololee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 15s. 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	Nominal do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 10 to 12	per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram		Nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 27	North Flag	Nielson	Newcastle, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 27	Punjaub (s)	Parker	Malabar Coast, Colombo, and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Eddystone, Peterson, to Calcutta.
Ship Cilminar, Roberts, to Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship British India, to Liverpool.
Steamer Comorin, to P. Gulf *via* Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21	Abyssinia (s)	——	——
	Berlin	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21	Colombo	Plenge	Coconada.
	Allam Ghier	Williams	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21	Simon	——	Singapore.
	Eastern Star	——	Calcutta.
	Mysterious Star	——	London.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27TH, 10-37 A.M.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Constantinople. Persian line still interrupted to Tabreez. Egyptian line right. Latest dates—Great Britain via Turkey 25th October, via Russia 24th October, Latest dates via Egypt 25th October.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMALL and very Comfortable BUNGALOW, furnished, at Parell, near the Railway Station, TO BE LET, at a very moderate Rent. Immediate possession can be had. Applications to be made to "M. W.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all Communications to the Agent, Chief Resident Engineer, Chief Auditor, Accountant, and Cashier, and Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, may be addressed to the Company's Offices, Rampart Row, Fort, to which place the General Offices of the Company have been removed.
CHARLES CURREY, Agent.
27th October 1868.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS, BY LAST MAIL—
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.
Stilton Cheese.
Gruyere Cheese.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION AND TUNING.—MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, formerly Solo Pianist and Accompanyist with the celebrated Distin Family, the Performers on the Sax Horns, and travelled with them for a period of eight years all over the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, begs respectfully to announce that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano, Tune Pianos, and attend Evening Parties, either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music.

Any Communications addressed to MR. J. H. WILLY, at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, or to the kind care of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, will be attended to.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY has much pleasure in stating that he has been appointed Musical Instructor, since 1st October 1868, to the Diocesan School, Byculla, where references are kindly permitted to the Rev. E. H. DuBois.

SUBSCRIPTION AMATEUR MUSICAL PRACTICES.—Mr. Willy begs to announce that he will commence Vocal Practices of Sacred and Secular Music, consisting of Songs, Duets, Trios, Glees, Quartetts, Chorusses, &c., at his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, on Tuesday the 3rd November, and continue them every Saturday and Tuesday from half-past 7 o'clock till half-past 9. Subscription 8 Rupees per mensem. Names of intending Subscribers and Subscription to be left at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, or at Mr. Willy's Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla.

TEAK WOOD CROSSING SLEEPERS.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of about 500 Maulmein, Rangoon, or Malabar Teak Wood Crossing Sleepers, to be delivered during the month of November ensuing, each Sleeper to be 16 feet long by 10" by 5," to be sawn square, well seasoned, free from cracks and other defects, and subject to the approval of the Company's Inspector.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify price delivered at Company's Stores, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Chief Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to the 7th November next.

Stores Office, Byculla, 26th October 1868.

CASTOR OIL.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Castor Oil required for the next 6 or 12 months (monthly consumption about 25 tons).

Sealed Tenders with sample will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Chief Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to the 7th November next.

Tenders to state the price per cwt. delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla,

Stores Office, Byculla, 26th October 1868.

CASH, DEED, AND DESPATCH BOXES.

A large assortment, by Chubb and other first class makers.

CASH BOXES,
with triply divided tray,
from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 30.

DEED BOXES,
for safe custody of papers and documents,
from Rs. 19 to Rs. 36.

DESPATCH BOXES,
completely fitted,
from Rs. 22 to Rs. 68.

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the following transfers of Shares made by Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., in the Books of this Company, have been cancelled.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.
Bombay, 27th October 1868.

Transfer No.	Date of Transfer.	Shareholder.	Transferred to	Occupation.	Address.	No. of Shares.	Certificate Number.
833	July 21, 1868	Koostoorchund Roychund	Richard T. L. Key	Merchant	Elphinstone Circle	10	3917 to 3926.
834	"	Charles Douglas	Robert Strong	do.	London	1	1088.
835	"	do.	M. Mowatt	do.	Elphinstone Circle	10	642-44, 657-60, 719, 1036, 617.
836	"	J. V. de Quadros	S. J. de Souza	Clerk	Do.	9	984-92.
837	"	do.	Robert Strong	Merchant	London	6	820-24.
838	"	A. C. Scott	James Campbell	do.	Do.	5	5683-86 5687.
839	"	do.	A. T. Binny	do.	Do.	5	5638-42.
840	"	do.	J. F. de Souza	Clerk	Elphinstone Circle	10	5603-12.
841	"	do.	G. de Souza, Jr.	do.	Do.	10	5613-22.
842	"	do.	J. W. de Sa	do.	Do.	10	1722-28, 1004, 1005, 1006.
844	23	J. G. Smith	J. W. Scott	Broker	Do.	10	1712-21.
845	"	do.	James Dickson	[illegible]	Do.	10	[illegible]
846	"	do.	William Torean	Ship Capt.	Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	10	1917-26.
847	"	do.	Nowrojee Sorabjee	Clerk	Elphinstone Circle	10	1907-16.

GEORGE BLAIN,
Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

A FRESH cry of danger to the empire has been raised; we are assured that its validity is recognized by the Supreme Government; and we thankfully record the consolatory assurance. The pursuit of geography is an excellent thing in itself; discovery benefits trade as well as science; and confers no small boon upon political and military strategists. The value of Colonel Walker's admirable map of Central Asia, a work in the highest degree creditable to all concerned in its construction, will be readily recognized by all. But we must not allow geographical discoveries to run away with our judgment, or turn us from the true points in any consideration of military and political possibilities. The new hazard to which we are liable is expressed in the discovery that "India is really more vulnerable on the side of Eastern Turkistan than on any other." What has led to this belief is the finding of a new road or roads to Eeh and other points, by traversing which the dreaded and almost impracticable Karakorum pass may be turned. It has been discovered that, by following a route eastward of the Karakorum, bodies of men and animals might overcome the mountain barrier, and easily invade our dominions from Cashmere to Kangra. If we accept this statement, it follows that the whole frontier from Thibet to Seistan is vulnerable on a dozen points. Military imagination runs riot at the prospect, and the mind's eye sees column on column marching simultaneously through the Himalayas from Kashgar and Yarkand, through Astrabad upon Herat or Cabul, through the Hindoo Koosh upon the Khyber, through Persia and Seistan upon Kurrachee, through Persia by the line of the Helmund upon Quettah and the Suleiman passes—nay, over the Pamir Steppe through the unexplored country on the right of the Indus upon the Mahabun and British Hazara itself. The stupendous mountains and the rugged tortuous passes which rive their sides, the thinly peopled regions, the deserts, the snows, have lost their natural obstructiveness because some traders have found an easier road to Ladak than that which leads over the waterless Karakorum range.

We will not dispute the premisses but we cannot accept the conclusion. India is said to be more vulnerable from the side of Eastern Turkistan than any other. India, we take leave to say, is more vulnerable from the side which gave us access to its plains—the Ocean—than any other; providing, of course, that the invader is master of the route connecting him with the great establishments and kernel of power which alone can sustain him. The comparative easiness of the road does not necessarily make it the best for the purpose; many other conditions must co-exist in order to make such a road available. As at sea, so on land, there must be a moderately easy connection between the sources of supply and the line of operations. Now, the obvious and patently easy route which would link a Russian army with its resources does not lie through Turkistan, but over the waters of the Caspian. No doubt it has been found practicable to sustain the small army which has crossed the Jaxartes, occupied Samarcand, and pushed forward towards Bokhara, from the depots in Orenburg and the lower course of the river. But it is one thing to work through a barbarous country with 16,000 men, and another to invade India. The discovery of an easy road from Bokhara to Peshawur would not enable Russia to launch an army upon the Punjab; but it would be far less difficult as a military operation than a movement from Yarkand by the Pankong Lake and the Changchenmoo valley upon Leh and Srinagar, because there must be some sort of base on the Jaxartes, and there is none on the Thian Shan mountains. That, if she resolved upon the serious step of invading India, Russia might create a diversion by sending a column upon Leh is conceivable, but a very long time must elapse before she could be in a position to do even that. One of her objects would certainly be to foster a belief that she could perform the feat, and one of our objects should be to avoid any misconceptions of her ability to fulfil the threat. When we are told that the danger of an advance through Eastern Turkistan is "immediate," we must confess astonishment; because no one has heard of a Russian army in that quarter, still less of the immense establishments required to give it impetus and vitality as a military machine. The danger from Russia on any side is remote not immediate, and our success in meeting it when it comes will depend upon a proper estimate of the character of the danger and an insight into the geographical conditions which will govern its direction. Nature has pointed out the line which is certain to be adopted. There is a clear water way from Moscow to Astrabad, and Persia being overcome, no matter in what way, there is a safe line of march as far as Herat, or Herat may be turned on either hand. Depend on it no Russian army adequate to an attempt on India will ever concentrate except from the side of the Caspian. The encroachments on the Jaxartes and towards the Oxus, and the tentative movements further eastward are undertaken, not only to acquire territory and glory and a population which may furnish recruits, but to work by a flank up to the great practicable line of operations which is directly and cheaply connected with Moscow. We do not doubt, for a moment, that the ultimate aim of Russia includes an attempt to be our successor in India; but her cherished dream is the possession of the Lower Danube and Constantinople, and while she may make a show of invading India as a diversion, she will never sacrifice any chance of seating herself on the Dardanelles, and, by consequence in the Mediterranean, to far reaching schemes which look beyond the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayas.

The reported danger from the side of Yarkand is a false alarm, and one that would be injurious were it conceivable that the statesmen and soldiers of India have any doubts about the inevitable source and primary direction from which immediate danger, when it becomes immediate, will come. But we see no reason why the Government of India, if it can, should not exert as much influence as possible, and as far as possible, beyond the frontier; and by a system of frank and firm diplomacy sustain all frontier states lying in the Russian path. If the ruler of Kashgar can be aided, aid him; and at the same time take every measure to secure authentic and ample information touching Russian proceedings. We entirely agree that it would be vain and deceptive to try and arrest Russia by negotiations in Europe; we must meet her in Asia by her own weapons, sagacious astuteness, and if need be—Force. But do not let us run off upon a false scent.

THAT there is a growing tendency of dislike to service in India, amongst the officers of British regiments, is self-evident from the number of retirements and exchanges that invariably take place, immediately the destination of a regiment is known to be India. A short time ago we drew attention to a deeply-felt grievance, namely, "the abstraction of so many officers from their regiments, for staff appointments," a proceeding which entails extra labour on those left to perform the regimental duties. But they do not complain so much of extra labour as they do of the uncertainty and utter hopelessness of being able themselves to look forward to a little relaxation, and "leave to England." How much is contained in those few words! "Leave to England on urgent private affairs" can only be known to those who have been so bold as to have tried it. Too often, although the allotted three years, required by the Indian regulations have passed by, what is really a false statement has been fabricated, or an imaginary letter to be received touching non-existent private affairs of a most urgent nature. But admitting that there is a real call home, even then the delay ensuing between the application and the granting thereof, is not by any means conducive to a happy frame of mind. Nor is this all he has to endure. The applicant is kept in a fervour of excitement, lest another comrade should be ruthlessly torn away from his regiment to occupy the responsible post of a staff officer. Should that happen, his hopes are at once dashed to the ground, his leave must be cancelled, for it is not at all the etiquette to cancel the appointment of the favoured recipient of these staff honours. In that case, we should hear the plea that the service would suffer! Yet it not unfrequently happens that little is known of these aspirants to hill stations or fashionable localities; there does not appear to be any fixed rule of selection, and well backed personal applications will often secure the coveted post. Indeed, we are credibly informed, that even officers above the rank of Captain, are sometimes taken away from their regiments to superintend the daily recreation of a few worn out cripples, the magnitude of whose command is not greater than that of a Corporal's guard. This was not always so, for we believe that in the instance present to our mind, the command was once allotted to Subalterns, certainly to none above the rank of Captain.

On referring to the Bombay Army List of the present quarter, we find that one regiment gives for Staff appointments one Field Officer and four senior Captains: the fifth Captain is also absent from his regimental duty. And this occurs at a period when every officer should be present with his regiment; for there is no occasion requiring more constant vigilance on the part of officers, than that of the embarkation and disembarkation of their regiments.

Imagine for a moment a regiment at Aldershot marching past the Duke of Cambridge minus a Major and the four senior Captains. The very idea is preposterous; but still the Home authorities appear anxious to keep up the full quota of officers in regiments ordered to India. (Vide para 224 of the Queen's Regulations, which runs thus.—

> "Officers holding staff situations at Home or in the Colonies are required, on their regiments being ordered to India, or on active service in the field, to relinquish their situations on the Staff, in order to accompany their regiments. For the same reason officers holding staff situations in India, (unless excepted from the operation of this rule by special authority) are to be required, on their regiments quitting the country, to relinquish their situations on the Staff."

If a regiment is allowed by the Queen's Regulations to furnish only two Captains for Staff service, why should a regiment be called upon to give four; or four Subalterns when two only are by Regulation allowed to go? The authorities may not be to blame in this matter, but we cannot help thinking that their influence would go a long way towards securing a more equitable adjustment. If it is actually necessary to denude regiments of their officers in this manner, then the system is a faulty one, and urgently requires amendment. Perhaps Lord Napier, when he returns to head-quarters, will look into this grievance, and insist on a remedy.

ONCE more our contemporary is out in full marching order on the favourite parade ground of the Bengal surplus and the Bombay deficiency. We have a handsome array of figures brought up in column and double column, with heavy supports, and finally a convincing deployment into line, when of course the wicked adversaries, who, as usual, are those *bêtes noires* of our spotless contemporary, haunting his sleeping and waking hours—the "Friend of India" and Mr. Maclean—fall flat and expire as in duty bound. General Montauban, Count de Palikao, once told Monseigneur de Merode, Papal Pro-Minister of Arms, to consider that he had received a moral *soufflet*; and our arithmetical contemporary is perpetually requesting those who differ from him on the subject of imperial finance to consider that they have suffered the most scientifically delivered *soufflet* statistical, which an accomplished professor of figurative reasoning could devise. How admirable and —how dull!

But the most edifying and really affecting spectacle is our contemporary in a state of tearful anger. The "Friend of India" had said that under certain circumstances Bengal could send home about five millions as tribute to the mother-country. Whereupon, disregarding the conditional auxiliary, our contemporary converts the "could" into *should*, and the statement of a possibility, used for the purpose of illustrating an argument, into a definite suggestion. But this is trivial, compared with the outburst of indignant virtue caused by the construction which has been placed on the language of the Serampore journalist. It runs thus—

> "It is left to the miscalled *Friend* of India to suggest, that it is only the other provinces of the country that prevent our wringing a tribute of five millions sterling a year from the people of Bengal. There is not another journal in India, which could have suggested such an idea. The notion that our Government of India gives us a right to appropriate the fruits of its industry, is so abhorrent to a right-minded man, that the mental state of a writer, who could deliberately suggest the course to us as one to be desired, is a disagreeable study. What right does the Government of Bengal give us to appropriate to ourselves the fruits of its industry? Has our Christianity after all taught us nothing better than this? It is matter of poignant regret that a journal founded by, and identified so largely with, Christian missionaries, should have drifted somehow or other into the position of a chronic antagonism to the people of the country."

What a picture! Fancy the "right minded-man" who shudders at the "mental state" of his brother on the banks of Ganges—especially compared with his own ably suggested rectilinear condition—and recoils from the "disagreeable study." Every one will surely sympathise with that "poignant regret," so eloquently exhaled, because a missionary journal employed an auxiliary verb in illustration of an argument. What a vicious proceeding! Those touches about the "disagreeable study" and the "poignant regret" would make Tartuffe, were he now living in Bombay, die with envy.

WE learn that owing to the scarcity prevailing in Rajpootana and the neighbouring states, the relief of the troops at Neemuch and Nusseerabad has been countermanded.—*Central India Times, Oct. 20.*

WE hear from Mhow, dated 18th instant, that the ladies and gentleman perform again, at the Station Theatre, the pieces of "Slasher and Crasher" and the burlesque of "The Maid and the Magpie," under the management of Captain Logan, Bays. The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have sent out invitations for a farewell party, on the evening of the 21st, prior to their leaving for England.—*Ibid.*

WE have it on good authority, that the headquarter's offices, with the Commander-in-Chief, will not be in Calcutta till December; in fact, nothing has yet been settled as to His Excellency's movements.—*Englishman, Oct. 22.*

WE hear that Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Byers, doing duty at Barrackpore, is to obtain the officiating command of the 11th Regiment N. I., on Colonel E. D. Watson's proceeding on furlough. The 11th N. I., formerly the 70th N. I., was the regiment in which Lieutenant-Colonel Byers rose.—*Ibid.*

THE following appointments appear in the *Calcutta Gazette* of October 21:—

Mr T. M. Mitchell to officiate temporarily as Second Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta.

Lieutenant G. L. M'L. Farmer to be temporarily an Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. H. Beverley, Registrar-General of Assurances, to have charge of the Office of Registrar of the Presidency District in addition to his own duties.

Mr. P. D. Dickens to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. R. C. Sterndale to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta.

THE 3rd Bengal Cavalry and the 45th N. I. of the Peshawur garrison, under orders to march towards Saugor and Mooltan respectively on the 20th instant, have been ordered to '*stand fast.*' Both regiments had vacated their lines and moved into camp. Carriage had been collected. On the 19th instant, it pleased the Quarter-Master General, Army Head Quarters, to intimate to the Major General Commanding the Peshawur Division that no movement was to be made for the present.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 24.*

THREE companies of H. M.'s 41st (The Welch) Regiment, numbering 8 officers and 204 rank and file, under command of Captain G. Peddie, left Agra on the morning of the 21st instant, to relieve the detachment of H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers at Futtehgurh, the latter regiment being at present under orders for home. The camp equipage of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been returned to the Agra Magazine from Delhi, where it was stopped on its way from Agra to Umballa, on indication of a change in the Chief's intended movements during the cold season. The prevailing scarcity of food and the inconvenience which might be caused by the assemblage of large camps is no doubt one cause of this change of purpose. Another is not improbably the sudden termination of hostilities on the frontier.—*Ibid.*

THE 3rd Madras Cavalry, we understand, is to garrison Saugor, and the 3rd Bengal Cavalry will probably, when relieved by the 5th B.C. *en route* to Peshawur, proceed to Sealkote.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR F. H. COBBE, Superintending Engineer Rajpootana Circle, has met with a severe accident on his way from Aboo to join Colonel Keatinge's camp at Ajmere. Driving over a bad bit of road (there are numerous bad bits in Rajpootana), his dog-cart turned over and he was thrown out with considerable violence, unfortunately breaking his arm in the fall and being otherwise a good deal shaken. It is satisfactory to know however that he is progressing favourably.—*Ibid.*

IN regard to the Calcutta Volunteers the "Englishman" of the 22nd inst. says—"The first Volunteer regimental parade of the season was held on Wednesday morning in front of the Town Hall. There were about 120 Volunteers of all ranks present, but this cannot be looked upon as a good attendance, considering the many recent additions to the strength of the corps. The usual evolutions, however, were gone through with smartness and steadiness. At the conclusion of the drill, Colonel Walton, after expressing his disappointment that more Volunteers had not attended on the first parade day, stated that he hoped that commanding officers of companies and all interested in the welfare of the corps, would exert themselves to get a good attendance on every parade day. These drills were only once a week, and it surely was not too much to expect every one to attend. Colonel Walton, in conclusion, expressed his satisfaction at the way in which the drill had been gone through. The next battalion parade will be held next Wednesday morning, at the old parade ground on the "maidan" opposite Park Street."

SUICIDE BY MISTAKE.—An inquest was held the other day at Mansfield, Notts, touching the death of a shopkeeper of that town. The evidence went to show that latterly the deceased had lived uncomfortably at home, partly, it seemed, in consequence of his mother and sister, who were opposed to his marriage. On Thursday, September 24, deceased, his wife, and mother, had some words, and on Saturday morning when he came downstairs he appeared depressed, and after being absent in the yard a few minutes he returned to the house. His breath smelling of laudanum, the wife accused him of having taken some; he said, "Oh, no more than a quarter of an ounce, just to kill the pain in my head." During the day, however, the deceased grew worse, and died the same evening. The jury found the following verdict:—"That deceased died through misadventure, to wit, from the effects of laudanum, taken with the intent of frightening his mother, sister and wife, so as to produce a better state of feeling at home, and not with the intent of taking away his life."

THE EXPECTED MEETING OF THE VICEROY AND THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN AT PESHAWUR.

WE have received the following interesting communication from our Lahore correspondent:—

"H. E. the Viceroy, with H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, will be at Peshawur in December next. Not less than twenty thousand troops are to assemble at Peshawur on the occasion, from all parts of the Punjab. The object of the Governor General's visit, as reported by telegrams which have been received, will be to have an interview with the Cabul Ameer, Shere Ali Khan, whose troops are to assemble near the Khattak Hills in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. The British troops are to be located on the Chamkannee plains. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will join the Durbar; and all the Mallicks, Khans, and Khyles of the Peshawur division, and probably the Seekh and Mussalman Chiefs, Rajahs, and Sirdars of the Punjab, will be invited to it."

SOME REMARKS ON NAPOLEON'S MOSCOW CAMPAIGN.

I.

THE Duke of Wellington's memorandum, on the famous Russian campaign of 1812, and the publication of Vol. 24 of the Napoleon Correspondence, have drawn fresh attention to a theme attractive from every point of view. Fresh light has been thrown upon it, not only by the works we have mentioned, but by the antecedently published Memoirs of Robert Wilson, the Duc de Fesenzac, and indirectly by the striking fragment on the war of 1813, which the lamented and accomplished Charras did not unhappily live to finish. Had he been able to accomplish his design of working backwards from the catastrophe of 1815 to the beginning of the end in 1812, we should probably have possessed an unequalled military history of the great campaigns of those years. As it is they wait the coming of one equally able, patient, and acute; and until we get that it must be content with the works of men not so highly gifted.

In the meantime Wellington's brief commentary teaches lessons which no soldier should neglect to learn; and brings into high relief one of the causes which powerfully contributed to the failure of the stupendous enterprise undertaken by Napoleon. In recently published criticisms on Napoleon, the conduct we refer to is not sufficiently emphasized, or is passed over, yet at the very outset of the business it sowed broadcast the seeds of disaster. We refer to the fact, brought out so strongly by Wellington—and no better judge on this matter could be found—that Napoleon ruined his splendid army at the commencement by forced marches, instead of rapid but regular movements, and by applying his system of depending on the country for supplies to the thinly peopled provinces of Russia instead of supporting himself by an organized commissariat. Wellington points out with great force that there was no lack of preparations, for he remarks that Napoleon had formed an immense transport train, stores of provisions, droves of cattle; yet these preparations were all sacrificed, the very hospital accommodation, scanty at Wilna, dwindling to nothing at Smolensko. The Duke explains it generally in these words:

> "The truth is that Napoleon learnt at Paris and Dresden, and the information was confirmed on his arrival at Konigsburg from Dresden, that the Emperor of Russia had collected his army in the neighbourhood of Wilna. He conceived that he should surprise his enemy in that position and defeat him; or that in his retreat he would have it in his power to fall upon and destroy some detached corps. Forced marches were then to be undertaken, even from the Vistula, and were continued until the army reached the Dwina and the Dnieper. The carts, the carriages, the cattle, and all the supplies brought from France and Italy were left behind; all the difficulties of the enterprise were forgotten, and nothing thought of but the prospect of finding the enemy *en flagrant délit*, and of destroying him at one blow."

It will be seen at once that this explanation is thoroughly in harmony with the method of warfare Napoleon adopted in his later years. And what were the fruits? Dead horses bestrewed the roads, and the village swarmed with stragglers. The immense loss of horses in the first marches is attributed to a storm of rain, but Wellington was too old a soldier to admit that plea. Rain in summer, he insists, does not destroy horses. "That which does destroy them, that which renders those which survive nearly unfit for service throughout the campaign, and incapable of bearing hardship in the winter, is hard work, forced marches, no corn or dry fodder at the period at which green corn is on the ground, and is invariably eaten by the horses of the army." Wellington spoke, be it remembered, *en cognisance de cause*, and he clenches his statement by this emphatic remark,—"It is the period of the year at which of all others a commander who cares for his army will avoid enterprises the execution of which requires forced marches or the hard work of the horses." And he further observes that rain does not destroy infantry, but that forced marches, over broken roads, without provisions or shelter, do destroy soldiers. But it may justly be said that if Napoleon had surprised and routed Alexander, his forced marches would have been justified. It is curious, however, to find that he gained nothing in velocity of movement, but lost rather by these violent measures; in fact Wellington shows that in the movement from the Vistula to Wilna the French "lost four days in comparison with an army moving by ordinary marches." The reason for the loss of time was that prolonged halts had to be made to rest the men, and levy enforced collections of provisions from the country side. Moreover, the troops and the horses, in consequence of these forced marches, were "knocked up." Wellington bears eloquent testimony to the character of the French armies, especially the earlier ones, and remarks that "no other army, excepting the French army, could have subsisted in the manner in which the French army did. No other army in Europe is sufficiently under command." But he does not fail to point out that eventually the evil system changed these orderly soldiers into a mere horde of banditti. The bad system told in more ways than one. The object of the forced marches, and precious time, were lost. Wellington succinctly put it thus,—"The army had been fifty-seven days from cantonments on the Vistula to Vitepsk, the distance being 700 versts, which might have been marched with ease in thirty-five or forty days." The observation we started with is sufficiently made good on the unimpeachable testimony of a soldier who knew better than any one the French mode of warfare, and its destructive effect on troops and horses. The magnificence of Napoleon's vast design and its tragic ending, have dazzled the minds of men, and led them to see the cause of his defeat in the influence of the fierce northern climate; whereas the real causes were set in motion, not by nature, but by the great head of the enterprise himself.

The Duke's description of the French army, and his account of the system of marauding by permission of authority, written in 1825, has been confirmed from the interior of that French army itself by the graphic pen of de Fesenzac. To Wellington's testimony in favour of a French army we have already referred. Here is the passage entire,—

> The second chapter of the third book of Ségur's work contains a curious and true specimen of what a French army was in the account given of Davoust's corps: and how formidable to its enemy, if common care had been taken of it:—"If a seixante-dix mille hommes dont l'organisation est complete: ils portent pour vingt-cinq jours de vivres. Chaque compagnie renferme des nageurs, des maçons, des boulangers, des tailleurs, des cordonniers, des armuriers, enfin des ouvriers de toute espèce. Elles portent tout avec elles; son armée est comme une colonie: des moulins à bras seuvent. Il a prevu tous les besoins; tous les moyens d'y suppléer sont prets. Called together by the conscription, each battalion of the French army had in its ranks good and bad, of high, low, and middle classes, men of all trades and professions. The French soldiers scarcely required the usual discipline or punishment inflicted on soldiers to keep them in order. The good, under the superintendence and encouragement of the officers, took care of the bad, and kept them in order; and they were upon the whole the best, the most orderly and obedient, and the most easily commanded and best regulated body of troops that ever existed in Europe. They were destroyed by their privations. The French Revolution first introduced into the world new systems of war, the objects and results of which were to render war a resource instead of a burthen to the belligerents, and to throw the burthen upon the country which unfortunately became the seat of its operations. The system of terror and the misery of the people in France; and the conscription, the execution of which was facilitated by the first; placed at the disposal of the Government of the day the whole of the serviceable male population of the country. All that the Government had to do or did with them was to organize them into military bodies, arm them, and have them taught the first movements of the use of their arms and of their military exercises. They were then poured into some foreign country to live upon its resources. Their numbers stifled or overcame all local opposition; and whatever might be the loss or misery which the system itself might occasion in the French armies, the first way of men who when dead could not complain; the success stifled the complaints of their survivors. Napoleon was educated in this system. He succeeded to the power it gave to the government, and carried its action to the greatest possible extent. The system of his tactics was founded upon forced marches. War, being the principal resource of his government, was to be carried on at the smallest possible expense to his treasury, but at the greatest possible expenditure of the lives of men, not only by the fire of the enemy, but by privations, fatigue, and sickness. Till this Russian war he had never thought of supplying his armies with the necessaries requisite to enable such great bodies to keep the field. His object was to surprise his enemy by the rapidity of his marches, to fight a great battle, levy contributions, make peace, and return to Paris. But these objects were always attained at the expense of the utmost privations to his troops."

Not less instructive is the account of the system of living by forced requisitions. Speaking of Napoleon, the Memorandum says—

> "His mode is really curious, and worthy of observation. The army started with a certain number of days' provisions upon the men's backs, seldom less than seven days, and sometimes provision, that is to say, bread or biscuit, for fourteen days. Cattle were driven with the army to supply the rations of meat. These articles were procured either from magazines, or from some large town, or from some rich well-populated district in which the troops might have been cantoned. The cavalry could not be loaded with provender for the horses for more than three or four days. Thus provided, the army started upon its expedition by forced marches. In a very few days it was generally discovered that the soldiers, unable to carry their loads upon these forced marches, had either consumed in two or three days that which ought to have lasted seven or ten days, or had thrown it away; or the General commanding, being apprehensive that the provisions which his troops had in possession would not be sufficient to last till he should be able to have another regular issue, commenced to procure supplies by what was called *la maraude*; that is to say, neither more nor less than plunder. Authority was then given to send out a certain number of soldiers of each company to obtain provisions at each village or farm-house in the neighbourhood of the road by which the army marched, or of the ground on which it encamped. These soldiers were to force the inhabitants to deliver these provisions without payment or receipt; and it may well be believed that these acts of violence were not confined to forcing the delivery of provisions. Other articles of value were taken at the same time, and by the use of the same coercive measures; and it is not astonishing that officers and soldiers so employed should become habitual plunderers. The provisions thus brought in were issued among the troops under the command of the officer who had sent these detachments on the *maraude*. It is obvious that even this system, bad as it was, could not be resorted to with any prospect of success where the country through which the army marched was thinly peopled, or if the army was making extraordinary forced marches, or in the neighbourhood of the enemy; but it must be observed, that even if not resorted to by authority, it was invariably by the private soldiers, and not unfrequently by the officers of the French army, on their own account. They generally required the food because they had consumed or thrown away the enormous loads which had been packed upon them. But even if they did not need [illegible] require biscuit, or ammunition bread, and the meat of an animal [illegible] killed [illegible] a forced march, is but bad food in comparison with what can be got from almost any village in the country; and in addition to the food, the man who marauds could pick up money and other valuable property. It must be observed that a French army, after quitting its magazines or friendly country, never received a ration of provisions not procured by *la maraude*; and that this army which entered Russia from the time it quitted the Niemen, in June, 1812, till it returned to Smolensko, in November, 1812, excepting perhaps some of the guard never received a ration which was not procured by *la maraude*."

We have already shown that the method of sustaining warfare adopted sowed the seeds of discomfiture, and that the risks incurred were not compensated by any corresponding advantages. On an early day we shall consider the course of operations on both sides by the light of the Wellington Memorandum.

THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are two unsound and specious arguments which have been brought up, and probably will be brought up again on Saturday, in favour of this attempt at retrograde legislation.

The first is that the proposed taxes will allow of some relief being afforded to the owners of house property, and that the public may therefore hope for some mitigation of the heavy rents which are now so grievous a charge upon all classes in the island. Of course there is a talk of "political economy," of which, like statistics and simple arithmetic, anything can be made according to the mode of application. It is said, very truly, that those who have capital to employ will not invest it in building unless they can realise an adequate net profit: their money will not be disbursed unless tenants will pay, directly or indirectly, not only the tax, but also their profit on the cost of *building*. All quite true as far as it goes, but the argument ignores the chief cause which governs prices in this very tight little island, where every piece of ground is occupied and held at a rate very far above any possible value for agricultural purposes. This increase in value arises from nothing whatever that the owners have done directly for their property or indirectly for the public. It is entirely the result of a general prosperity which they, as landowners, have done nothing to promote: they are simply borne along with the tide of wealth which commerce has brought to this port. They have come into lawful and peaceful possession of this peculiar property, and it would be neither wise, just, nor politic to attempt to disturb them in it, but least of all classes have they a right to claim exemption from necessary taxation. But it is easy to see that this class, and this class alone, will benefit from the proposed reduction of house tax. The monopoly of all sites suited for building is so close—not by fault of the owners, but by the physical peculiarities of the island—that in the nature of things the pressure on tenants will, and must be, kept up to the utmost. That portion of the cost of our houses which consists of land rent will rise just as much as taxation may be reduced, and the promised benefit of reduced rents can only be enjoyed by those who are content with "castles in the air."

The other line of argument, which I would deprecate, is that which urges that there is no great hardship in the proposed taxes, there is no reason to suppose that our trade will be "ruined," or "driven away from the port." It is just in this way that all downward roads are smoothed. It would probably not ruin the objectors to be robbed or swindled out of a few rupees, nor would any of us, who are in tolerable health, be *very* much the worse of being slightly kicked, or hit over the head a little. As a mere matter of present personal convenience, it would be far less trouble to put up with common wrongs and assaults, rather than be at the trouble of taking any further trouble about them. But every man with any sound healthy *spirit* of citizenship feels the *wrong* done to his purse or person. It is this, and not the mere pecuniary loss or physical pain, that arouses a just and active feeling of indignation. There is no worse sign of a low tone of public spirit than such a style of argument. Better far to commit mistakes, and learn the truth by hard experience, than carry on municipal or any other work as if it really did not matter much whether our faces were set in the right or wrong direction.—Yours, &c.,

H.

A *VERY* SIGNIFICANT HINT.

WE have never been accustomed to defer to ignorant clamour upon any question, and the dishonesty of the present Municipal system of finance is so patent and so gross, that it is with amazement that we see men deliberately defending it. We do trust there will be some plain speaking upon the subject at the coming Bench meeting. *Why, once more, is the new Commission of the Peace so long deferred?—Times of India.*

THE LATE MRS. OLIPHANT.

WE have learned that the educated portion of Ahmedabad who appreciated the kind endeavours of the lamented Mrs. Oliphant to encourage female education in the city and open social intercourse between the natives and their rulers, have not only addressed a letter of hearty condolence to her bereaved husband, but raised a subscription to commemorate her name at the scene of her angelic mission. It is proposed to hang her portrait in the principal girl's school of the place which she patronized with extreme tenderness while she was allowed to grace this mortal world, and if the subscriptions leave a good surplus as is expected after defraying this expense, annual prizes will be given from its interest in her name to the best pupils of the school. While noting this occurrence we cannot but say that Ahmedabad has only paid a just debt due to the memory of the good lady whose name deserves to be cherished with all respect by every Guzeratee who can appreciate the nature of her kind services.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

EXPECTED RETIREMENT OF MANY SENIOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

WE hear that many of the senior officers of the old Indian army now in this country will shortly retire. The propositions for a pension and bonus which were sent from Simla to the India Office at first received but small encouragement. It is even said that the Indian Council were extremely wrath at the liberality of the proposals. A rumour, however, is now current in military circles that the Secretary of State for India has had his eyes opened by a simple statement of figures, and that several of the Council have endorsed his opinion that it is a more politic measure to offer good terms to the senior officers for whom there is no employment than to allow them to remain on to form a serious burden to the State. We understand that the terms likely to be offered to an officer of from 25 to 30 years' standing are £500 per annum, and a bonus of £1,400 to £2,000 down. Doubtless many will still hold on for the off-reckonings, but the wise will well consider before deciding. Our own opinion is that the married men will hold on for the off-reckonings, though all cannot expect to live to see them. The bachelors will probably elect to secure a comfortable independence at once in old England, and the State will thus be relieved in a measure from the financial absurdity of an army of General Officers.

Madras Times, October 22.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 23RD OCTOBER.

THE Dewalee festival has passed off, and, with it, the temporary cessation of business which the holidays occasioned.

As the march of civilization proceeds onwards, the indifference with which natives regard ceremonies, which were at one time considered indispensable to their existence, is at once apparent. I am led to make this remark from the fact that the people did not seem to observe the festival this year with such strictness as they were wont to do on previous occasions. But while the diffusion of knowledge among the natives has this effect upon them, it must be a matter of regret to find Christians observing the Dewalee, in the same way as their less enlightened brethren do. Though this may seem incredible, it is nevertheless a fact that I found a Christian clerk and his family here regarding the festival as one of their own religious observances, and this, too, publicly!

Three accidents occurred during the Dewalee holidays, one of which terminated fatally. Some children were enjoying themselves in the agreeable pastime of firing crackers, when an explosion took place, and three of them were severely burnt. They were at once removed to hospital, where two recovered, and one died.

Major Magniac, in addition to being Registrar General of Assurances for these provinces and the Berars, holds the post of Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore. An arrangement of this sort, which is obviously made to benefit one pecuniarily, is open to objection. Last year, when Major Magniac, in his former capacity, was obliged to proceed on a tour of inspection, the Small Cause Court, in respect of suits whose value exceeds 20 rupees, was practically closed to suitors. It is true that plaints were received by the Court during the Judge's absence, but as they had to be held over for decision till his return to the Court, the mere reception of plaints was of no advantage to suitors. Now that the time for the annual tour approaches, it may not be out of place to suggest the advisability of appointing an Assistant Commissioner to preside over the Small Cause Court during Major Magniac's absence. This would not only prevent an accumulation of work, but would be doing away with the inconvenience experienced by the public last year.

Another matter which calls for remark in connection with the above Court is the manner in which warrants are served at present. These are generally entrusted to Chupprassees, and in cases in which Europeans are concerned, the system is one which is open to abuse, as several instances have come to my notice where natives have been assaulted by Europeans in the execution of their duty, resulting, of course, in the punishment of the latter by the Criminal Court. The serving of summons on Europeans may well be left to native agency, but when it is necessary to have recourse to extreme measures, I think the duty of executing warrants should be entrusted to European constables. In some courts in India, European bailiffs perform this duty, and there seems no reason why—unless on the score of economy—a personage of this kind should not be allowed for the Nagpore Court.

Some of the authorities in these provinces find it profitable to have their offices in their own residence, and draw a certain amount monthly from Government in the shape of "office rent." The *office accommodation* afforded at times is of the worst description possible. It may consist of one room, or perhaps two, and for this a rent of forty rupees—or maybe seventy—is charged to Government. The rents here do not range so high as in Bombay or Poona, so that individuals not over scrupulous find it very convenient to have their offices under their own roof, taking care of course to remove them at the expense of the State—which however is only a trifle—just as it suits their convenience to change their private residence. I will not particularize individual instances for fear of being considered invidious. But I may mention one instance, where an officer sometime ago drew 70 rupees as office rent from Government, and only paid 60 rupees monthly for the bungalow he occupied, which enabled him to pocket 10 rupees monthly, besides having the use of a commodious bungalow for which he paid nothing.

Our police description of escaped offenders is particularly amusing. In a recent issue of the local "Gazette," the only description given of two individuals is what Artemus Ward would probably style "rather queer." One's complexion is recorded as "black and short," and the other "black and thin." I wonder if Madame Rachel, whose case creates so profound an interest at home, could manufacture cosmetics which would be of service to those possessed of such complexions! A correct personal description should always be given so as to prevent the slightest doubt being entertained of the identity of an individual, but when the above novel descriptions grace our police returns, apprehensions must indeed be very rare!

Major Dods, Inspector General of Schools, has, to our surprise, returned from leave, and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. Colin Browning. Major Dods last April proceeded on leave to Europe with the intention, as it was then thought, of retiring from the service, as it was said he had come in for a nice legacy. One additional reason, as idle gossip had it, of Major Dod's probable retirement was that he found the place too hot for him under Mr. George Campbell's administration. On Major Dod's departure, the designation of Director of Public Instruction was changed to that of Inspector General of Schools. Mr. Campbell abolished the former designation, and very properly too, on the ground that Directorial power and control over the Educational Department should be exercised by the head of the administration. The appointment of schoolmasters had thrown considerable patronage into the Director's hands, but as Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions now enjoy this patronage, Major Dods will find that he returns to an appointment which has lost much of the departmental dignity and importance that previously attached to it.

Doctor Abbott, Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries, goes home very shortly on two years furlough, and will be succeeded by Doctor Law, Superintendent of the Nagpore Central Prison. Doctor Abbott's administration for the past four years has been marked with success. He has done much to place the institutions in these provinces on a good footing, and the popularity dispensaries have obtained is due in a great measure to him. Recently Dr. Abbott has had made over to him the charge of the jails and dispensaries in the Berars, and there, too, his supervision has been attended with good results. The Doctor's only failing seems to be that "Irish bulls" form a diagnostic feature in his official reports, and these have been frequently criticised by our local journals.

It is expected that Mr. Harry Rivett Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berars, will be shortly appointed to a similar post in the North West Provinces. It is hoped that Mr. Carnac's successor will be Major Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner of Chindwarra, who is well fitted for the appointment, and that it will not be given to one whose only qualification consists in his having the usual amount of influence at Head Quarters. Major Ashburner has, I believe, few friends in these provinces, and perhaps therefore his chances of advancement to the Cotton Commissionership, when the vacancy occurs, are not so good as they might otherwise be.

Reuter's recent telegram announced that the 3rd instalment of the Banda and Kirwee Booty had been authorized. To many this must be good tidings, but by some the announcement which under other circumstances would be hailed with satisfaction, must be received with regret. I am led to believe that there are some who come under this latter category, when I find that, in the case of a widow of a Conductor of the Madras Presidency (who served with the Central India Field Force in 1857-58, and was one of the victims of that eventful period) she has not even had the first share of the prize money her late husband was entitled to disbursed to her. The delay in its disbursement rests solely with the military authorities at Kamptee; and, when I mention that the widow now lies in a precarious state, and may perhaps never have the pleasure of beholding her prize money, your readers will be able to form an idea of the amount of injustice done to her, and the degree of blame attaching to the authorities in this matter. All the widow's efforts to obtain her just right have hitherto proved futile, and she seems now to have as much chance of justice being done her as she had some years ago.

Colonel Knox, of H. M. 15th Hussars, appointed *pro tem.* Brigadier General of the Nagpore Force, has arrived and assumed charge.

Saugor is again to be garrisoned by Madras troops, and it is rumoured that the Madras Government will have to furnish a garrison for Jubbulpoor eventually; the withdrawal of Ben-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

gal troops for service on the frontier making this a necessity.

The 1st Madras Cavalry, now at Poona, takes the place of the 3rd Cavalry at Kamptee, which is under orders for Saugor. An Eurasian trooper of the latter was drowned the other day when in a state of intoxication.

I regret to have to record the death of Major A. G. Priestley, Executive Engineer of the Nerbudda Division, which melancholy event took place suddenly at Hooshungabad the other day. The cause of death has not yet transpired.

A pensioned serjeant of the Sappers and Miners, who often indulged in a "periodical spree," died last week from an overdose of chlorodyne. It appears that the deceased was always in the habit of taking chlorodyne and other *mixtures* which had the effect of sobering him, and on this particular occasion, took more than his usual quantity, which deprived him of life.

I have also to chronicle the death of a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Dadabhoy, who was for many years the manager of Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.'s firm at this station. His death is greatly regretted by the Parsee community. On some deficiencies coming to light lately, it was found necessary to suspend him from office, and this preyed upon him so much, that it is believed he poisoned himself, as he was afraid the overhauling of his accounts might disclose things which would prove serious to him.

In both these instances, there were suspicious circumstances attending the death of the individuals, and yet no inquest was held! This is how we get on in non-Regulation Provinces.

The cold weather is setting in, and is infusing fresh vigour into the Nagpore Volunteers, who now turn out in much larger numbers to parade. In my next, I shall have something to say about our Volunteers, and the general opinion entertained of the Corps.

THE HORSE DISEASE AT POONA.

The horse disease,—which has travelled to us either by way of Secunderabad and Sholapore, or from Kamptee—has attacked the 1st M. L. Cavalry, and some dozens of that regiment's troop horses have been sent to hospital during the past week or ten days. It has also extended to some degree to private stables. It is said that the disease, although troublesome and exceedingly contagious, is not a very fatal one. The sick troop horses are picketed on the *maidan*, on the eastern side of the new road to the *Bund*; whence it has spread to some of the private stables in the new Bund Lines. We should have supposed that a more remote spot, in the direction of the river, might have been found, whereon to seclude the infected animals—as, if the disease once gets in among horses belonging to private owners, it may be spread all over this station, as well as Kirkee, by infected animals being taken about, before their being infected has been observed. Poona has, fortunately, a climate which is usually found to agree remarkably well with horses; and there is an abundance of competent local veterinary skill to grapple with the disease; but the more rigid the isolation wherein infected animals are kept, the more readily will the above advantages operate towards trampling the infection out.—*Poona Observer, October* 27.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON.

At the usual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cotton Supply Association held at Manchester on Tuesday, September 8th, the generous proposal of Miss Burdett Coutts, to promote an extended and improved cultivation of cotton by means of prizes, was taken into special consideration, and it was resolved gratefully to accept her liberal offer of £500 for the purpose, and to appropriate a further portion of the funds of the association in carrying out the design so nobly originated. A plan will be carefully matured for the accomplishment of the object desired, and it is proposed to direct especial attention to India as the most promising of our sources of cotton supply. Other cotton-growing countries will also receive due consideration, and it is confidently hoped that a powerful stimulus will thus be given to the cultivation of the staple so essential to the prosperity of the manufacturing districts. Some useful and practical suggestions as to the best plan to be adopted have been made by several valued correspondents, and which will receive careful consideration.—*Cotton Supply Reporter.*

COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

The stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool has, upon the whole, sensibly declined this quarter, the weekly fluctuations comparing as follows with those of the corresponding periods of 1867 and 1866:—

Week ending		1868. Bales.	1867. Bales.	1866. Bales.
July	3	603,180	738 200	1,023,500
„	10	581,870	718,760	979,120
„	17	553,000	729,810	931,100
„	24	602,561	697,390	938,760
„	31	575,067	675,800	958,260
Aug.	7	580,630	733,699	954,430
„	14	677,580	680,160	938,270
„	21	510,210	766,640	921,670
„	28	481,330	793,760	936,140
Sept.	4	511,830	784,230	905,980
„	11	479,790	817,580	883,500
„	18	452,550	833,650	927,820

The decrease in the stock is attributable principally to the great increase in the consumption this year, the average weekly deliveries from Liverpool to the trade having been 51,190 bales this year, as compared with 44,930 bales to the corresponding date of 1867, and 44,680 bales to the corresponding date of 1866. The average weekly consumption of the United Kingdom was 49,090 bales in 1867, as compared with 46,850 bales in 1866.—*Morgan's British Trade Journal, Oct.* 2.

SPORT IN KASHMIR.

As sporting matters of all sorts are generally at a stand-still in the plains in the hot weather, you may perhaps have space in your Magazine for a short account of our doings in Kashmir during the month of August. Srinugur is nearly emptied of the European visitors, who are either in the hills, or have migrated to Gulmurg during the unhealthy month, and the "Flower Meadow" presents a most animated appearance, as nearly every wooded knoll upon the murg is occupied by one or more camps. Our principal amusements are (or rather were, as the recall of all officers of the Peshawur and Rawul Pindee divisions has put a stop to everything) pool, cricket, and pigeon shooting, the latter being the favourite. I append the scores of a pigeon sweepstakes and a handicap shot on the 10th August, and three matches, a sweepstakes, and a handicap shot on the 12th August.

Captain Ewbank, the top weight and winner of the big handicap on the 12th, shot remarkably well throughout, and his sportsmanlike manner of holding his gun before the bird is released might be imitated with advantage by other crack shots. The Marquis of Huntly, who shot with very bad luck, carried off the 2nd prize, as, although he killed eight out of nine birds with his first barrel in admirable style, his 10th bird hit with both fell dead about half a yard outside the boundary. Monsieur D'Auverne, winner of the 3rd prize, a dark colt from the French stable, very favourably handicapped, shot in rare form, and only succumbed in shooting off the ties for 2nd and 3rd places on the 7th round. Captain Packe, the runner up, and Colonel Mosse, also shot very well, the latter, however, with indifferent luck.

The great painter and feather weight of the handicap failed to run up to his private trial of the morning, (which was witnessed from "Constitution Hill" with breathless interest) and he consequently failed to realize the expectations of his friends, who having "got on," a trained loose one put down the pieces to a man. The birds, although not perhaps equal to Barber's best, were not to be despised, and every now and then a blue rock darted off in a style which required "a bit of doing" to bring him to bag.

The feast of "Saint Grouse" was duly celebrated by a dinner given by Lords Huntly and Gosford. I regret to say that I have been unable to obtain from the toast master a list of the numerous loyal and patriotic toasts drunk on the occasion. I may, however, mention that the health of "Our Hosts" was responded to with the warmest enthusiasm, and we were alone prevented from drinking it with highland honours by the fact that the tables were not calculated to sustain our weights; and had we performed the feat of throwing our glasses over our shoulders, we should have been obliged to drink out of the bottle for the remainder of the evening, a performance which would have placed us *hors de combat* at an earlier period than would have been agreeable. Sweet melody followed, and your correspondent retired to his peaceful couch with a vague idea that "Dr. Achilli" and "John Peel" were somehow mixed up together "on the mountain side," and declined to go home until morning.

I am sorry I am unable to give you a correct account of the principal bags made this season. I have not heard of any markhore being killed, but there have been some bags of ibex made. The finest heads of ibex I have seen are those killed by Mr. Roberts, R. H. A., in the Burdwan valley and neighbourhood of Dras; amongst his seven heads are two very fine ones, one of 49 and the other of 48 inches, and are the largest I have heard of this season.

Since writing the above, I hear that Mr. Best, R. H. A., has made a good bag of 32 heads, including three markhore.—*Oriental Sporting Magazine for Oct.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 22ND OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet, and prices are drooping.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 22nd October show the following results:—

(Reserve of notes unintelligible.)

Bills discounted £15,875,000. Unchanged.

Cash............ £20,000,000, Dec. £125,000

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD OCT., NOON.

Total sales of Cotton		....	85,000 bales.
Do. do.	„	Surats...	37,000 „
Do. Import	Cotton	......	85,000 „
Do. do.	„	Surats...	75,000 „
Do. Stock	Cotton	......	410,000 „
Do. do.	„	Surats...	280,000 „

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Cotton Market opens steady.

LONDON, 23RD OCT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 8d.

The Manchester Market is dull, and prices are unchanged.

7 lb. Shirtings 8s. 3d.

8½ lb. do. 9s. 7d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 1½d.

The ships "Gatinean" and "Beaun Uamha" have arrived from Bombay.

BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor is expected to arrive here on Sunday next.

We are requested to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of ten rupees from "Anonymous," for the poor-box of the Mazagon Police Court.

Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer 'Sultan,' on Saturday the 31st October, at 10 A. M.

We understand there is no foundation for the statement made by the *Deccan Herald* on Monday that Mr. Hart, late of the Bombay Civil Service, had been appointed Agent of the G. I. P Railway.

Yesterday one Mahomed Vuzeer, while filling with powder a hole prepared for blasting, was severely injured by an explosion, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

We learn that His Highness the Gaikowar has expressed his desire to the Resident at Baroda to send the chudder (jewel-cloth) which was shown at the late Art Exhibition in Bombay, to the forthcoming Broach Exhibition.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, two Europeans, named William Brown and George Manders, were brought before Mr. Connon on a charge of stealing five loaves from a shop in the Fort. His Worship found that this had been a case of starvation and dismissed the men, ordering the owner of the loaves to be paid from the poor-box.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Punjaub," Captain Parker, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, and Calcutta:—For Rutnagerry—Dr. C. Joynt. For Vingorla—Mr. E. Hughes. For Carwar—Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Spens and child. For Mangalore—Mr. J. D. Robinson. For Calicut—Mr. Byard, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr Dykes, Major Bardin, Lieutenant Fitzroy. For Colombo—Mr. C. G. Blathwayte, and Mr. G. A. Jung.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Grant Road touching the death of Pedro F. Caetan Fernandez, a Portuguese. It appears that the deceased went to his work on Monday morning after drinking some "Bewra" liquor, returned home at noon, took some food and again went to his work. He returned home at 2 P. M. and took more liquor. Deceased died the same night. The jury found that he had died from excessive drinking.

The Circus is this week receiving very good support, and the programme is undergoing a change every night, so as to make the performances interesting to regular frequenters and lively to all. On Monday evening the trapeze performance was introduced, and one of the brothers Ridgway performed on it in a manner that astonished the spectators, and brought down the hearty plaudits even of the "gods." The performance of the athletes too was varied and if possible improved. Then Jerry Blossom is still there, with his local hits, and equal to any emergency—even to the stopping of asses' mouths that will speak from the gallery. We could wish that the "garters" were better held or more neatly cleared in the equestrian performance; but some of the horsemanship is very good. Really the place is well worth a visit; and we can give those who wish it the gladsome tidings that now they can have a "soda," a glass of wine, or, let it be hoped, even a "peg," in a tidy corner at the entrance to the circle.

We learn that a slight railway accident took place at Ahmedabad on or about the 10th instant under the following circumstances:—It appears that when the down passenger train was approaching Ahmedabad station, the driver, Williams, and his fireman observed that the pointsman was holding the points open for the train to run into the long siding on the city side of the station instead of the platform siding. The driver immediately opened the whistle and reversed the engine, but owing to his being close upon the points when he observed them, and having a very heavy train, he could not stop in time to prevent a collision, and the engine came in contact with the trucks standing on the siding. No damage was sustained by any of the passengers or carriages, but the small box and the pump of the engine were damaged, three cotton trucks slightly damaged, and the buffer stop at the end of the siding was displaced. The pointsman absconded immediately he saw what he had done. It is quite impossible to account for the man's conduct in thus opening the points, as he had been at the same post for a considerable time, and four years in the service as pointsman, besides which it was bright moon-light at the time.

FORT POLICE COURT.—27TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Assault.—Husman Mudarkhan, Dheen Mahomed Ismael, and Sulleman Rustom were charged with assaulting Hassan Shaik Ismail by striking him with a stick. Being found guilty, the first two were fined Rs. 5 each and the last Rs. 2, all three being bound over likewise to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 50 each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—27TH OCTOBER

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Thefts.—Sumbhoo Govind, a horse-keeper, was charged with stealing a bridle and head collar, belonging to one Cassum Hassun. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for fourteen days.—John Francis was charged with stealing an iron instrument for breaking stones, belonging to Messrs. Glover & Co., and on conviction was sentenced to be imprisoned for ten days.

Destruction of Property.—A Portuguese coach-builder named Antone de Sa was charged with committing an injury accompanied with force against some property in the Victoria Gardens. Yesterday the prisoner was seen cutting the branches of a tree in the gardens and was arrested by a policeman. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees, or, in default, to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten days.

Mr. Stansfeld in favour of Female Voters.—At an election meeting at Halifax lately, Mr. Stansfeld, in reply to a question, said he was in favour of allowing women to vote at elections. The principle which had been carried into law by the new Reform Act was household suffrage. Now, that meant, or ought to mean, that the family was taken as an unit in the political society: and if the householder or head of the family was a woman he was unable to see why she ought not to exercise the political franchise.

Living Handsomely by his Coffin.—The inventor of the patent safety coffin has given his complicated apparatus another trial, this time in New York. About 500 persons were present to see Mr. Vester buried. A grave six feet deep had been got in readiness for him, and Mr. Vester stepped into the coffin "with more alacrity," says the New York reporter, "than could be expected of a man about to submit to so grave an experiment." Having arranged himself comfortably, a young lady put a wreath of flowers on his head, the coffin lid was screwed down, the pipe communicating with the outer air was fixed into its place, and the whole machinery was lowered into the grave. Mr. Vester remained buried for upwards of an hour, and then climbed up through the tube and stepped forth. "He did not appear to be at all decomposed," adds the reporter, who seems to have a proper appreciation of the intention. Seeing that each of the spectators paid about 1s. 6d. for admission to the ground, it is evident that Mr. Vester may live very handsomely by his coffin.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of the Bombay creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was held in the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, for the purpose of considering the present position of the litigation as regards the creditors. The meeting had been called by the following circular, dated Bombay, 24th Oct. 1868:—

Sir,—As a creditor of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, you no doubt take an interest in the present intricate proceedings relative to the affairs of that corporation and of the old Commercial Bank now pending in London. It is clear that if the present litigation is followed out to a final issue, the liquidation of the debts due at the time of suspension will be delayed for years, the costs of the litigation probably in the end coming out of the pockets of the creditors.

The undersigned creditors of the said Corporation have thought it advisable, in order to show the feeling on the subject held by the creditors in Bombay, to convene a meeting to discover the present position of affairs. It is understood that the proposal for a compromise of seventeen shillings in the pound is favourably viewed by the official liquidator and by several of the creditors in England, and it is suggested that the Bombay creditors would be wise to intimate their willingness to accept such a composition should it be formally offered.

To the general creditor such a course would afford a relief from long delay, while the suits in the Court of Chancery in England wind their tedious length and possibly would end in a larger payment than he could obtain after years of litigation and consequent expense.

To the depositor on account of the Shanghai loan such a course would be even more advantageous, inasmuch as he would thereby be freed from the annoyance and trouble of having to maintain his right to claim upon the Commercial Corporation and to retain the ten shillings dividend already received, and also from the possible contingency of having to renew his claim for that amount on the Commercial Bank.

A meeting of the creditors will therefore be held at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on Monday, the 26th instant, at three P.M., for the purpose of considering the present position of the litigation as regards the creditors, and if it be thought advisable to pass the following resolution:—"That this meeting is desirous of assisting in any arrangement of the various claims on the Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East by which the present litigation could be avoided, and for that purpose undertakes to accept a composition of seventeen shillings and six pence in the pound in full discharge, should the official liquidator be in a position within a reasonable time to make such an offer in cash."

Your personal attendance at such meeting is earnestly requested, but should you be unable to attend, you are requested to sign and return the annexed letter intimating your assent to or dissent from such resolution. Your immediate attention is requested by

(Signed) Charles Peile,
„ Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
„ Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee,
„ Merwanjee Framjee Panday,
„ Cursetjee Furdoonjee,
„ Dinshaw Manockjee Petit,
„ Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady,
Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds.

A considerable number of creditors attended the meeting, and Mr. C. Peile was voted into the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, read the above circular, and intimated that he had received a large number of assents to the resolution, as well as two letters of dissent. He had also received a letter from Messrs. Wallace and Co., stating that the claim of that firm had been put into the hands of the firm at home, and that, therefore, they could not act in the matter in case their action should be contrary to what had been done in England. If the resolution in the circular were passed, it would, he thought, be of great importance, and would very much strengthen the hands of the official liquidator at home if an affidavit, setting out that a number of the creditors here were in favour of it, could be sent home in time for use before the application for sanction to a call of £15 per share came on. In putting forward the resolution in the circular, he might explain that they did not wish to bind the meeting to the resolution. This was a meeting to discuss the question, and if any gentleman wished to propose any other resolution, or make any amendment on the resolution, which was before them, or had anything at all to say, they would be very glad to hear him. There was another point: some creditors might possibly think that if they assisted in passing such a resolution as the one in the circular, they would thereby be bound by that resolution. But the resolution had been so framed that it would not prejudice the interests of creditors unless such a composition as was stated were paid within a reasonable time—so that it would not prejudice their right hereafter to demand the full 20*s.* in the pound, in case this present compromise were to fall to the ground. Should this resolution be passed by a large majority of creditors, he should see that it was forwarded to England in such a form that it could be used by the official liquidator before the Master of the Rolls when the question came on whether the whole call of £15, or any or no part of it should be made.

Mr. Heerjee Jehangeer, who attended for himself and on behalf of his few widowed relatives who were creditors of the bank, said it appeared to him there was no doubt that the litigation now raised by some of the contributories of the late Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East was owing to their inability to pay the calls in full—though they must be fully aware that the cause of the creditors was just and sound, and that there was no doubt of their ultimate success. Yet it was desirable in the interest of speedy liquidation of the Bank, as well as in the interest of most of the ruined shareholders of the Bank that some compromise should be made between the creditors and the proprietors, and he had no doubt that any proposition which might be made at this meeting, if fair and equitable, would receive consideration at the hands of this meeting.

Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna thought some clause should be added to the resolution, or a separate resolution proposed, requesting the official liquidator to free contributories from the second call, because most of the creditors who appeared here to-day were also shareholders in the Corporation, and if the creditors showed their desire to give way on the one side, they ought to expect something from the other side. As the resolution was drawn out, it left absolute power to the official liquidator, for there was not a word said as to whether the second call should be made or not.

The Chairman said perhaps he ought to explain that in framing this resolution they had particularly wished to avoid as completely as possible attempting to combine the two positions of shareholder and creditor. It seemed to him that such a clause as had been proposed would give the meeting too much the appearance of a meeting of shareholders wishing to effect a compromise of their own liabilities. Were this clause added, the resolution would not have so much effect, and besides he did not think the creditors were in a position at present to say whether 17s. 6d. could be paid without another call. It was for the official liquidator to say—looking at the assets and expenses and various other matters—whether this sum could be paid without making any further call. He thought, therefore, that it would be better to leave the resolution as it was.

Mr. Eduljee said the object for which this meeting had been called was to avoid the litigation which was going on; and how could that be done if the call were enforced? Were the call enforced, Mr. Harrison and his party would not give way; but if it were not, they would give way, and there would be an amicable settlement. The best plan, he thought, would be to form a committee of creditors in Bombay, which should act in concert with the creditors in London, the report of which they had read in the newspapers that morning, and that whatever report the London committee might make, should be stated to the creditors, and abided by.

The Chairman said that he had no objection to the appointed of a committee, but it was very important that a resolution should be passed as quickly as possible, so that the purport of it could be communicated to London; because it was now 26th October, and the summons before the Court in London was made returnable on the 2nd of next month. Were the resolution passed at this meeting, the purport of it could be telegraphed to London, and the resolution itself in an affidavit could be forwarded very quickly; whereas if a committee were appointed, there would be two or three meetings before anything was done. As a collateral measure, however, there could be no objection to the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Eduljee asked if there would be any objection to a committee to act in concert with the London committee.

The Chairman said there could not be the slightest objection to that, provided it did not prevent him from acting as he proposed to do.

A representative of the estate of Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy then read two letters from London in support of the proposition.

Mr. Macdonald, of Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie, and Co., said he attended only as a creditor, and there were creditors present occupying somewhat different positions, being both creditors and shareholders. He could not see, as a creditor simply, why a proposal by creditors to diminish their claim should tend to diminish the length of litigation. If they could be shown why it was that creditors were asked to lower their claims to induce shareholders not to quarrel amongst themselves, he would be more inclined to support the proposal than he was. They were not, he thought, sufficiently informed as to the accounts, and the likelihood of one set of shareholders establishing their claim against the other set, to enable them to decide whether they would accept this proposal or not, and he was much inclined to support the proposal to remit the matter to a committee at home, which would be on the spot, and better informed than they as to the true position of affairs.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson said he appeared on behalf of various deposits of a charitable nature, of which he was trustee. He entirely agreed with the remarks of Mr. Macdonald. They did not know where the liability in this case lay, and therefore the main parties to whom they looked for discharge of their debts were not entitled to any consideration till some index was given by them as to the position of affairs. He did not think there was any practical difficulty. There was every willingness to take a reasonable view of the matter in Bombay. But in making a response from Bombay, he thought they should have some saving clause: they should not exclude themselves from the right of asking even some higher dividend, and a reference to one of the committees at home might be safely made.

Some consultation was then held between half a dozen gentlemen round the chairman's table, after which, the Chairman said that after discussion the following resolution had been drawn up, which it was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, and seconded by Mr. Lynch, should be substituted for the resolution in the circular:—"That this meeting is desirous of assisting in any arrangement of the various claims on the Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East, by which the present litigation could be avoided, and for that purpose undertakes to accept a composition of seventeen shillings and six pence in the pound in full discharge—provided that the majority of creditors in England in number and value, and the liquidator, recommend such a course, and that the liquidator be in a position within a reasonable time to make such an offer in cash."

This resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Heerjee Jehanghier, a vote of thanks were awarded to Mr. Peile for his conduct in the chair, and for arranging about the meeting, which brought the proceedings to a close.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are few experiences more painful to the anxious heart of a paterfamilias than an estrangement from his family and his home; and, however paramount the considerations of duty may be with him, the absence from his home and his family for even the brief period of a month is to him a constant source of anxiety and distress.

But that distress and separation must be felt twofold greater when, after twenty or twenty-five days of comparative bliss with your family, the trammels of duty call you away from them for two or sometimes three months at a stretch. Thus it is with me in common with other of my brother officers in that dreary moral prison the Customs Preventive Service.

For seven long and weary years I, as also several other officers, while away on duty on ship board, have been alternately cut off from all communication with our families, and have not unfrequently been deprived of the means of ascertaining their health or their domestic position. Our distress on such occasions can more readily be imagined than described. Acting on the hint given us by a kind-hearted and well-meaning gentleman in authority, we some short time ago memorialized the Commissioner, praying that Custom House Officers be permitted to come on shore on Sundays, but our Head did not care to forward our prayer, and the matter was thus left to die out.

I trust, Sir, that in the name of humanity some of your numerous readers will kindly agitate this subject, and thus earn for us a boon for which every member of the Service will, I am sure, feel grateful. Permission for Sundays, I would venture to say, may easily and without detriment to the service be granted, by causing the hatches of the ship's hold to be sealed by a Custom House seal prior to the returning of the officer on shore, according to the custom prevalent in Calcutta.

This plan is in itself a sufficient guarantee against smuggling. There is then the boarding boat or cutter, which at all times of the day is seen cruizing about the harbour, and which also is a check on attempts or intent at clandestine procedure. The granting of the boon in question would have all the effect desired. The burden and monotony of a Custom House officer's life would be lessened, and it would be to them a joy to discharge their duties cheerfully and with a will not to be baulked. I do hope, Sir, you will bring the persuasive powers of your qualified pen to bear on our present interest.

PATERFAMILIAS.

THE MODERN PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is impossible to suppose that the letter signed "Parsee," which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, has been written with the sole aim of ameliorating the moral and religious condition of the enterprising Parsees, with the purpose of rousing them from their lethargic inactivity, in which, as is alleged, they indulge, and of showing them the right path of the belief in one true God. Such questions were often asked by the pedantic young Parsee lads a few years back, and they were satisfactorily answered even by foreigners versed in our religion, and I had sanguine expectations that such pedantry, which disgraced the common societies of former years, must be extirpated by the influence of public lectures and public journalists, until I found a "Parsee" who has still to learn from the "Modern Parsees" something about their religion, of which he is absolutely ignorant, and what all other men have learnt already. Was your correspondent sleeping when lectures, exhaustive of the subject, were delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Mr. K. R. Cama? He would have done well and nobly if he had consulted that learned gentleman privately, rather than made an appeal to you to publish his letter. Nothing could have induced the writer to misstate the facts so grossly but his love of being talked about and discussed upon in his own society, if he has any.

The English are not more decidedly the first nation in civilization; the French and Prussians are not more decidedly the first in military discipline; the Germans are not more decidedly the first in secular education, than the Parsees are the first in the truth of their religious belief,— pure, simple, and healthful to those who are contented with it. The Parsees are celebrated for the purity and chastity of their character, for their princely benevolence, their love of doing good to every individual, regardless of his birth and caste, their strong sympathy with the whole race of mankind, their enterprising nature, their moral courage such as no other nation has ever exhibited. If good religious belief does not make a people as prosperous as the Parsees, I do not know what else does. If good religion makes the Hindoo community degenerate, debauched, and languid, and a fictitious one makes the Parsees strong in body and mind, free from lasciviousness, pure and virtuous, better it were, as it is consistent with common sense, to breathe in the wholesome atmosphere of the latter, rather than fall a prey to the misery and degradation of the former.

That the Parsees pretend to believe in one God, and in reality they do not, is totally untrue. How can a people *pretend* to believe in one God, and yet believe in many? What can induce a people to trifle with the world and say that they believe in one God, while in fact they believe in many? In this matter their very *assertion is belief*, however they intend to act otherwise. Have the Parsee community conspired together, and resolved to declare what they do not conscientiously believe? To say one thing and do another will never in this serious case be true and consistent. In religious matters, it should perfectly be remembered hypocrisy never exists: to *say* is to *act*, and *vice versa*. One of these things cannot exist without the other.

That on the death of a person among us our "Agiaries" (fire-temples) become fruit-markets, is too false and too absurd to require any refutation in this place. This assertion certainly betrays the writer as one who must be celebrated for profound loneliness, and ignorance of the manners and customs of his own people. I am an authority upon the subject, and I deny anything of the sort as to our "Agiaries." I deny that the Parsees spend much of their money in religious ceremonies. Their religious ceremonies, in truth, require no money at all, and are more concerned with conscience than external objects. The few religious ceremonies which we have were practicable not only when we were in a rude state in Persia, and are not only practicable in the present state of things, but they are such as *will* be practicable in the highest grade in civilization that we can aspire to in the future.—Yours obediently,

A PARSEE PRIEST.

Bombay, 25th October.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Among many blessed nations not blessed with the advantages of the railway, steam-engine, and the telegraph, are prevalent peculiar religious superstitions, according to the physical aspect of their countries, and the peculiar traditions borrowed from their forefathers. Many of these prejudices and superstitions have been, and are being, worn away, as the march of civilization is progressing from the far West to the remote East. Such is not, however, the case with the modern Parsees. In all British India, Mr. Editor, no nation has shown so great a propensity to adopt civilized European manners and mode of living as *they* have done. This is, no doubt, highly creditable to them. But when one reflects on the way in which they have obstinately continued in the purest orthodox spirit, to observe and cherish many of their most stupid religious ceremonies, prejudices, and ancient traditions for some ages past, in spite of their high learning, education, close connexion with Europeans, and distant travels in civilised countries, and that, too, in the teeth of the 19th century, he cannot but lament their sad condition. They have adopted European dress, their curry and rice; they have learnt to dwell in fine spacious airy bungalows. Could they not, then, profit themselves, and better their condition, by learning from them their mode of offering prayers to God? Europeans, here and abroad, have read glowing accounts of their religion, as given by eminent German, French, and English orientalists. What will they and the orientalists think of those same Parsees when they come to learn, such nonsensical ceremonies as are described below:—

"Sug," *or the Sacred Dog of the Parsees.*

The modern Parsees believe that the dog shows the way to heaven, when the soul of the departed has touched the "*Chinvut*," *pool* or bridge, on the 3rd day of his death. Hence, when any member is extremely ill from sickness, earnest inquiries are made by his relations of the chances of his recovery, or otherwise, from the medical man. If the doctor gives up all hopes, the dying man is removed from his bed, laid on a chair, anointed with cow's urine, and bathed with cold or lukewarm water. All this is done, mark, when there is yet left in the body the few last sparks of life. The poor helpless dying man, therefore, very naturally succumbs to his approaching fate, and dies some moments or even hours earlier than he would have done had such a barbarous treatment not been resorted to, akin to the practice of the superstitious Hindoos, of gently soaking their dying relations in the river Ganges. What can this be called, but sheer murder? Thousand thanks, therefore, to the British Government, that by its imparting liberal education to the Parsees, this cruel and barbarous custom is dying away. But now to my immediate subject in hand. When a Parsee has died, the first thing that is looked after, and inquired for, is a dog, which if he is not a tamed animal, is brought with great care from some friend's house, tied with a chain, near the stone floor on which the dead body is placed. The dog is then caught hold of by the neck, and is compelled, against his wish, in the midst of lamentation and cries, to stare *tete-a-tete*, at the dead man's body. This is done three successive times, as the priest continues to babble in an unknown tongue, the Zend, in a monotonous tone of voice. This is done from a religious idea, that the dog, as I said before, shows the way to heaven to the soul of the dead man. No words of consolation are uttered, no soothing expressions interchanged, by the priest to the friends and relations of the dead, so that they may understand and feel the fickleness and vanity of this transitory world. Here the ceremony, which is performed with closed doors, ends, and the body is carried on an iron bier, and placed in the "dukhma" or the tower of silence.

Now conceive, at a time when a dear relation has parted for ever from this world, the foolish and strange idea of bothering their heads about a dog—of tying that poor animal with a rope or iron chain—of forcibly bringing him into the midst of the crowd, where he barks near the dead man's body;—of rudely catching him by the neck, and bringing him *tete-a-tete* with the departed;—of providing long loaves of bread made of wheat and ghee, for him; and, lastly, of engaging a separate man to hold these stuffs in his hands,—and the idea will be really sickening to any one reading this account of the "Sug." There is, however, left something more which is very shocking to humanity. It is this, that if the dead man's wife, or daughter, or mother, or any near or distant female relation or friend, be in her menstrual course, at the time that her relation falls sick, she cannot assist him, cannot even touch him; and if he happens to die, cannot see his face, even at the last hour,—but a dog can! How absurd! Will no Keshub Chunder Sen, Wilson, or Duff, rise in my community, and free it of such monstrous and inhuman religious ceremonies?

PARSEE.

Bombay, 26th October.

"AMELIA, COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."

Much excitement has been occasioned in the lake country, by the arrival of "Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater," with a "retinue of servants," at the ruined castle of Dilston, once the seat of the Ratcliffe family. The "Countess" is described as "a fine-looking elderly lady, dressed in the Austrian military uniform"—we are not told whether this uniform includes the tight-fitting blue pantaloons and ankle-jacks of the *Kaiserlike*—and wearing a sword by her side. She brought with her a waggon-load of chattels wherewith to furnish the ruined building, together with some stout tarpaulings, which were rigged up as *velaria*, the apartments being roofless; and she took formal possession of the Castle. In the course of the morning "her ladyship" was waited upon by Mr. Grey, the receiver to the Greenwich Hospital estates, who informed her that she was trespassing. She courteously informed Mr. Grey that she was acting under legal advice, and was quite prepared to defend the lawfulness of her proceedings. The preposterous narrative goes on to say that the "Countess" has hung up a number of the "Derwentwater family portraits," to some of which "her ladyship" bears a marked resemblance; and that "the old baronial flag floats proudly from the dilapidated tower." Our contemporary concludes with the opinion that "these energetic proceedings of the Countess will, no doubt, soon be questioned by the authorities in London, and their legality tested in a court of law." Is this an October *canard* of the "shower of frogs" order, or is it the relation of an actual occurrence? If the last be the case, we have only two suppositions to offer—either that the "fine-looking elderly lady" who calls herself "Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater," is as mad as a March hare, or that the only legal notice that is taken of her "energetic proceedings" will speedily lead to her being indicted, together with all her "retinue of servants," for trespass, riot, and forcible entry. Some years ago, a semi-demented person, backed up by a gang of roughs, in a similar fashion took possession of the black and rotten tenements at the corner of Stamford-street, Blackfriars; and every now and then we hear of some wholly demented lady going about London knocking at the doors of houses in fashionable squares, and demanding enormous sums as rent, under the delusion that the mansions belong to her. But these cases are a little more excusable than the Dilston raid. Many persons besides those whose brains have been turned by the Courts of Chancery and Probate, are fully persuaded that they are wrongfully kept out of property to which they are legally entitled. But, regarding this Border affair, it cannot be too widely known to the innumerable claimants to the Dilston property—for almost everybody whose name happens to be Ratcliffe fancies himself an Earl of Derwentwater—that it is no case of a title and estates waiting for claimant. The Derwentwater peerage is not dormant; it is extinct. The unhappy James, Earl of Derwentwater, convicted of treason after the rebellion of 1715, and beheaded on Tower-hill, was attainted; his blood was legally corrupted. His brother, who was likewise put to death, under very cruel circumstances, more than thirty years afterwards, was tried as "Charles Ratcliffe, Esq.," and never claimed to be more than titular Earl; and he was the last heir to the title. The immense estates of Earl James were granted by the Crown to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, in whose possession they remain; nor is it, we apprehend, any more in the power of the Crown to revoke the grant, than it is to take from the Duke of Bedford the Church lands conferred on his ancestor by Henry VIII., and hand them over to "Brother" Ignatius. It is, doubtless, within the Royal prerogative to restore a forfeited peerage; and at the accession of Her Majesty this was done in the case of the Barony of Lovat. This act of grace was, however, also an act of justice; for the Master of Lovat, whose ancestral estates had been forfeited by the crimes of his father, the notorious Simon Fraser, had been drawn into the rebellion of 1745 by his cunning old shire. But he lived to be a distinguished officer in the British service. Eighty-five years after the extinction of the peerage, it was thought that the head of the clan Fraser had suffered enough, and the Barony of Lovat was revived—an heir male, who was a man of merit being then alive. No such considerations affect the Derwentwater peerage. It was forfeited by rebellion; the estates are irrevocably alienated; and, should the Crown propose to recreate the dignity, five hundred Ratcliffes, at least will rise up as would be Earls.—*Daily Telegraph, Oct.* 2.

A New Firearm.—The paragraph which recently appeared in the newspapers in reference to the trial in Glasgow of a new rifle—distinguished over all similar weapons by the case and rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired—having attracted the attention of Herr A. W. Beda, the Prussian Vice-Consul at the port of Lith, that gentleman, we understand, has just written to the inventor, Herr Bash, Union-street, here, for specific details, with the object, as explained, if such details should be deemed satisfactory, of at once communicating on the subject with the Government which he represents. The rifle used on the late occasion was one of small bore; but we are informed that Mr. Bash is at present engaged on the construction of another on the same principle, and exactly the same bore as the Enfield, together with a new gun for cavalry use. The principle of construction, although so important, is said to be so simple that it can be adapted to a weapon which might easily be carried in the vest pocket.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Death of Sir Cusack Roney.—A familiar figure in railway circles has just disappeared from the scene. Sir Cusack Roney, whose name is intimately associated with railway history both in the old and new world, died yesterday morning (Sept 30) at his residence in Clevelandsquare. The deceased knight first became known as the secretary of the Eastern Counties line, an office which he filled while Mr. George Hudson was still the leading potentate of railways. He was afterwards closely connected with the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway and with the Irish and Continental railway enterprise; his long experience of all matters pertaining to railways rendering his services valuable when any new scheme had to be launched or any grand plan of operation had to be accomplished. A few months ago Sir Cusack published a voluminous work relating to railways, in which an immense number of facts and anecdotes were presented in a readable form. Immediately before his death he spent a few weeks at Brighton for the benefit of his health, but unhappily the hopes of restoration were disappointed. In society and among all his associates, the deceased was a favourite, on account of his amiable temper and genial disposition. He died in the 60th year of his age, leaving a son and three daughters to lament a real loss.—*Express.*

Love and Discount.—Josephine Gallmeyer is a charming German *soubrette*, and when starring at Hamburg she attracted an enthusiastic young man whom she allowed to visit her salon. The acquaintance ripened until the eve of her departure, when the young man paid her another visit. She saw that something lay heavy on his heart. "What ails you, my friend?" she asked in the most encouraging tone, and the youth replied hesitatingly, "I wish to ask a favour, which you could easily grant me. Just wait a moment; I will hasten home and fetch the casket." The *soubrette* awaited his return in eager expectation. "Is he so timid," she said to herself, "as not to venture to present a *souvenir* to me?" A few moments afterwards her friend re-entered the room. He held a very neat little box in his hand. "Look, Miss Gallmeyer," he said, opening the lid, "these are the finest Bremen cigars. You have many distinguished acquaintances in Vienna. Please take these cigars as samples, and recommend them to the Vienna cavaliers. I am a cigar-dealer, and will give you ten per cent. discount on all you sell."

THE NEUTRALIZATION OF THE FRONTIER STATES.

(*Friend of India, Oct.* 22.)

The new policy which the progress of events and the force of opinion have led the Government of India to urge upon the English Cabinet, demands careful study from every point of view. We may attempt to secure the neutrality—that is, the independence—of the countries on our North-West frontier in two ways. We may invite Russia to join us in the declaration of neutrality, or to pledge herself not to advance beyond the Oxus on the one side and the Naryn river or Tian Shan mountains on the other. Or we may at once inform Russia that an advance beyond these limits, as it can only be an act of political menace, will be considered by us a cause of war. The former course is certainly the one which would commend itself to the members of the Peace Society who are responsible for the Crimean War, and it used to be advocated by publicists like Mr. Grant Duff who believed in the innocence of Russia's designs before she had crossed the Jaxartes. If human nature, especially in its Russian form, were what it ought to be, or if Russian history were the opposite of all that it is, the plan would be worthy of trial and might prove successful. Even with the facts as they are in Asia, if Russia had no designs in Europe, no desires for the control of the Danube and the Bosphorus, no fixed determination to supplant the Turks, such diplomacy, however Quixotic it looks, might be the duty of a Government like that which holds India only with the most disinterested intentions for the good of its millions. The best, however, that can be said for such a mode of carrying out the policy of neutralization is, that it might postpone the conflict and meanwhile lead to the extension of trade.

The argument against such diplomacy is the belief of Russia in its destiny as an Asiatic power illustrated by the events of the past four years. . . . . . Whether we try diplomacy first or not, the neutralization of the frontier which is sought to be effected cannot be confined to Afghanistan. To say nothing of Beloochistan which has been as persistently threatened by Russia's catspaw, Persia, as Herat, there is the territory of the Kooshbegee, the Lord of the Ear, Yakoob Beg, covering an area nearly as large as Afghanistan. Eastern Turkistan or Little Tibet, between the Karakorum and Tian Shan ranges, marches with our Cashmere province. So high a geographical authority as Sir Roderick Murchison has lately expressed the belief that India can never be approached through Eastern Turkistan, because of the dangers of the Karakorum pass. That is not the opinion of Dr. Vambery who lately wrote that "in this most easterly situated part of Turkistan, political affairs are better consolidated than over the Khyber pass and on the Helmund. The demand for English friendship, and yet more for English and Indian goods, increases from day to day. 'One nail can save a horse-shoe, one horse-shoe a horse, one horse a man, one man a Government,' says a Turkish proverb, and I think the much wanted nail is easily to be found beyond the range of the Kuen Luen mountains." We have reason to believe that this is the opinion of the Government of India. That Government has recently awoke to the fact that India is really more vulnerable on the side of Eastern Turkistan than on any other. A line drawn nearly due north of Simla will run through Leh and the Karakorum pass. To that road the common idea of physical obstacles applies. The traders at present have to march for six days consecutively without finding a blade of grass. They are forced to take three spare animals for every one laden, and one-fourth of the beasts of burden die on the road. But to the right, by the Pangong Lake, is the line of the Changchenmoo valley. Throughout that route there is an undulating road, wood and water abound, and there are only three stages, which are not consecutive, at which grass is not to be found. From Leh to Yarkand and Khoten the road is easy, and it is still more so though our own provinces of Lahoul and Spiti except at the southernmost pass, the Rohtang. Further to the east, passing through a corner of Great Tibet there is a still easier path which strikes Lord Dalhousie's Hindostan and Tibet road and will yet be the great caravan route between India and Turkistan, but that is still subject to Pekin. The ease with which an army could traverse the Changchenmoo road, marching from Kashgar and Yarkand at once into British territory in Cashmere, has been reported to the Government of India by more than one official who have just explored it.

The immediate significance of these facts is this. The Russian Government obtained by treaty with China in 1860 a right to establish a factory at Kashgar, and it has recently claimed land at Gumah for a cantonment. Now Gumah, as is clearly shown by Colonel Walker's last map, is due north of Simla at the point where the Karakorum and Changchenmoo roads to Yarkand and Kashgar meet. Once there Russian soldiers would command Cashmere and be able to pour troops down the Rohtang pass through Kangra into the Punjab or through Simla into Hindostan along the roads which we have made for our traders. Compared with an approach to India through so poor a country as Afghanistan this would be easy, and there are contingencies under which *both* routes might be adopted by Russia. The danger is an immediate one in Eastern Turkistan, and Yakub Beg, through his agent at Leh, Umr Bai, has applied for our interference. So long ago as 1860, when Turkistan was still Chinese, the *Amban* called a meeting of ten Yarkand, ten Badakshan, and ten Andijan traders and referred to them, for opinion, an application of the Russians to be allowed to establish a cantonment at Gumah, making a road to it outside the twelve Chinese forts which guarded the country to the west and south. The traders professed their inability to reply, but the Akskals or consuls suggested that the Russians should be referred to the rulers of Kokan and Badakshan. In the end the Pekin authorities conceded ground at Punjtilak, a place three miles west of Kashgar on the Kokan road. Since that time the Chinese have been driven out, Yakoob Beg has established a strong indigenous Government, and the Russians have thought it wise to press on towards the Oxus and consolidate their power in Kokan before proceeding from that as a base towards Yarkand. The time for action in the latter direction came last autumn, when the commandant of Fort Vernoe or Almaty sent two Russian agents by Issikkul and Jadirkul to Kashgar announcing their intention to throw a bridge over the Naryn, the boundary of Yakoob Beg's territory, and to open an easier pass through the Tian-Shan range than Jadirkul. Yakoob Beg refused permission, and this year sent his adopted son to see what was going on. The latter discovered traces of a Russian encampment on the other side of the Tian-Shan and obliterated them, bringing away some Russian surveying instruments which he found in a house. This must have roused the Russians, for the latest intelligence is to the effect that they had defeated a small force at the Naryn and that Yakoob Beg had sued for peace. The result must be that Russia will insist on its treaty rights at Kashgar, and demand a cantonment at Gumah. So the Kooshbegee turns to us, as the Ameer of Bokhara did before, and the Khan of Kokand before him. Nor has the Kooshbegee applied to us in vain. In reference to the ruler of Eastern Turkistan no less than of Afghanistan the old proverb is true—

> Proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre.

and inactivity in such circumstances ceases to be masterly.

The Government of India may now be trusted to act with some vigour as well as with much caution. To such an instalment of the diplomatic plan as will meanwhile promote trade no objection can be raised. The consular system is well-known in Central Asia. The first step will probably be an invitation to Russia to send a consul to Lahore and to receive one from us at Tashkend, or wherever the head-quarters of the Governor General of Turkistan may be by next spring. The reinforcement of the army there and the refusal to ratify General Kaufmann's treaty are accepted in England as evincing a determination on the part of Russia to go on conquering and to conquer. She will have troops enough to hold both Bokhara and Yarkand. Already Mr. Forsyth as Commissioner, and Dr. Cayley as Agent at Leh, have done noble service to both trade and politics. With such agents and consuls, with a permanent resident at Cashmere, and with the policy of neutralization covering both Eastern Turkistan and Afghanistan we may more confidently await the issue than we have hitherto been able to do, and leave it to events to decide whether we must go further and station English officers in the cities of these frontier states. If England thought a war necessary to drive Russia beyond the Danube and to keep the Turk in Europe, how much more imperative is it that we should run that risk to secure the stability of our magnificent work of civilizing the millions of Southern Asia.

The Artful Dodger and "Fagin" in a first class Carriage.—At Cork, the other day, Mr. J. L. Toole, the comedian, after performing the Artful Dodger, being pressed for time, started in the Dodger's dress by the night mail for Dublin. Mr. Eldred also took his seat by him in the first-class carriage, dressed as Fagin the Jew. The appearance of two such apparently disreputable persons in a first class carriage produced a sensation, and one respectable elderly gentleman made a hasty exit from the compartment. Before arriving at the Limerick Junction the actors had had time to change their dresses, and put on their ordinary costume. The metamorphosis seemed quite unaccountable to the other passengers by the train.

DIFFICULTIES IN COURTSHIP.

(*London Review, Sept.* 26.)

John Foster said that, at first, the lady whom he afterwards married appeared to him like a marble statue surrounded with iron palisades. It was a poor, Cockney comparison, and probably Foster had been walking in Bloomsbury-square when he made it; but it may serve to inform women who need the information how very awful they are to us men at times, and how difficult we find the first approaches. It ought to go far to excuse those faults of which a lady who bears the name of "Hesba Stretton" (we cannot give her a prefix, for we do not know whether she is married or single) has been lately complaining, not without humour, in a very curious and candid article in the "Argosy." "What are advances, and when are men making them?" inquires the lady, and then she quotes Sterne's familiar direction about "small, quiet attentions," which she unjustly condemns as cunning. "How small may they be, and how quiet? In what way are we to make sure that these delicate attentions are being paid to us?" . . . . .

The lady from whom we are quoting, proceeding with the subject of first emphatic attentions, says some things which, coming unsolicited from a woman, are very interesting. After qouting Wieland, who was "convinced that love is born with the first sigh, and expires in a certain degree with the first kiss," and after treating him with proper contempt, and referring to other "betrothed kisses," she continues:—"These were betrothed kisses, it is true; but are there no experimental ones? Down in innocent places in the country, where it is rather rural than vulgar?" No doubt there are experimental kisses, if this means kisses between very young people, which are merely part of the trying of the wings for more deliberate flight—kisses innocent, and yet given with a little heart-beat, and taken with a little flush. Joseph Andrews said to Lady Booby "I protest, madam, I never went farther than kissing." Hesba Stretton next takes us into her confidence in a very delightful way:—"The excitement of being kissed unexpectedly is great and rare, for no man can take a girl by surprise twice, the memory of a first kiss lingering in her mind for ever afterwards. There is, let it be confessed frankly, a certain kind of triumphant disquietude in having been kissed, a grazing of the skin of the conscience, and a tiny sting left in it, which gives zest to the stolen caress; but still we say, with Gretchen, 'No kissing; that is so vulgar!'" No doubt the excitement of being kissed unexpectedly is great. How deep is the appeal that unexpected caresses may make to the emotions it would not be easy to declare; much less to explain the whole mystery. A little boy of seven or eight, being in a strange place with his parents, was sent to a dame-school one morning as a punishment for a small offence. While he was there he saw the old woman, with the busk of a stay, hit a fair little girl over the naked shoulder, so as to make a wale. When the school was dismissed at noon, the little boy, with a palpitating heart, went up to the little girl, made love to her with sweetmeats, decoyed her into a field, and sat down under a hedge. When he had got her there he began not to kiss merely, but to shower kisses on her shoulders, her face, and her plump, downy arms. She neither boxed his ears, nor told him to let her alone—she burst into tears, and laid her head on his shoulder. But the more he kissed, the more she sobbed, and so he had to leave off caressing her. This was not the "triumphant disquietude" of a grown person, but it is surely an answer to those who say that a boy and girl are alike till they are made different; and it might show how natural kissing is, if anybody wanted showing. It also suggests—what is so constantly forgotten by moralizers and cynics—that there may be a gulf, practically infinite, between the most caressing passion and what they call appetite. Among grown men and women the gulf is sure to be bridged over at last by an accident of some kind; but the existence of the gulf is one of the most important, and one of the least weighed, of the facts of love.

We must say we do not think there are many lovers who would give much for a first kiss. Not that the beloved is expected to take even one kiss with indifference—

> "Accedant questus, accedat amabile murmur,"
> Et dulces gemitus."

But perhaps Wieland's stopping at one explains his view upon the subject. Although when a woman permits a kiss, she grants a favour, yet if the kiss be, as it should be, yielded and taken in a moment of half-unconscious and wholly consecrating emotion, it must be next to impossible to pause upon it. That makes it too much of a ceremony, or matter of form, and wakes up the most silly sort of consciousness in the world. There is one exception to these observations—namely, a first kiss snatched from a woman under circumstances which make it a hurried affair, and prevent its expanding into a generous, however chaste, caress, in which the beloved one lowers her flag once for all. Some men are so shy, not to say mean, that they always take their first decisive steps in out-of-the way places where the poor girls cannot help themselves. At night, in some secluded, semi-rural thoroughfare, may occasionally be heard a sudden squeal from a girl walking with a—a male person. Turning round sharp at the cry of a female in distress, the hearer may see her, perhaps, under an acacia-tree struggling with her lover. He may get his kiss—that is, he may manage to put his lips to his sweetheart's cheek; but of course he is stopped for *that* time. Probably some men think it politic to break down the barriers at these hazardous moments, fancying that after that they will have easy work. But the plan is not a good one. It savours of compulsion; it vulgarizes a dignified and beautiful rite; and the real work of the first kiss has yet to be done—the true battle to be fought over again. You should never, as Solomon Macey observed, say sniff till you are sure "she" will say snaff: not that you should adopt that rule for Solomon Macey's mean reason, namely, to save masculine pride from the pain of a possible rebuff, but that consent is the law of love in all things, great and small. No violence, no exaction; nothing unloyal or untender. We knew a man who got a lady into a cab to propose to her, because he was afraid she would run away if he tackled her in a room. He was refused: there is justice in heaven! . . . . .

The one everlasting recipe, then, for making the man come to the point is to love him. If he loves you he will inevitably find that out; or, rather, you will inevitably let the truth escape you in a subtle effluence, which will bring him to your feet. There is no other way. Was it Madame de Pompadour who laid a wager with another lady of the court that she would bring the King to his knees before her, and won the bet? She dressed herself a dairy-girl, without stockings, and, in clean wooden sabots, with a basket of eggs and butter on her wrist, presented herself suddenly to the King. The majesty of France, was down on its knees directly, kissing the little dainty things in the sabots. This was not a bad idea; but a girl could hardly try it on with her sweetheart in England in that way. . . . . .

On the whole, we believe that the difficulties of courtship are the result of artificial manners and artificial principles. Where there is love between the man and woman, the balance of nature is restored. Where there is not, where it is a mere question of having the "question popped," there are inevitably difficulties, which are irremediable because the whole process is a false one. The nearest conceivable approach to a remedy for these difficulties is to be found in perfect honesty on the part of both the parties concerned. And that is all that can be said by "heavenly Muse" upon a question which does not heartily and healthily concern either Venus Pandemos, or Venus Urania. Heavenly Muse declines to call the Senate together to discuss the cooking of turbots.

The Charge of Fraud against the Son of an M.P.—The charge of fraud against Mr. F. J. R. Sheridan, son of the Member for Dorchester, has been withdrawn. His solicitors threaten an action for false imprisonment against Williamson, the money-lender who brought the charge.

Spanish Church Statistics.—Spain at this moment possesses no less than 800 convents, with 15,000 nuns. There are 55 bishops, 2,500 canons and abbots, 1,800 "regular priests," 24,000 vicars, &c. The budget for the Church is twice as high in Spain, which contains 16,000,000 of souls, as in France, with 37,000,000 of Roman Catholics.—*Home paper.*

Sad Condition of the Empress Charlotte.—The *Liberté* says it has received sad details respecting the Empress Charlotte. The unhappy princess has had a relapse, and she is again entirely paralysed by the fear of being poisoned. She flies from everybody. For whole days she remains sitting in a corner of her room without motion; but when anyone approaches her she has a paroxysm, she runs away eagerly to save herself, and calls with a loud voice for help. Not only her mental, but her bodily condition is seriously changed, and gives rise to grave apprehensions.

The Accident to the Irish Mail at Abergele.—The brakesmen who were in charge of the goods train at Llandulas station at the time of the disastrous accident to the Irish mail, surrendered at Abergele on September 26, and were at once taken before the magistrates and charged with manslaughter. The bench refused bail, and the prisoners were lodged in gaol until the hearing of the charge against the station-master it resumed. A summons had been issued against the solicitor acting for the brakesmen for having assisted them to escape, when their evidence was wanted.

The Effect of the King of Prussia's Speech on Napoleon.—It is stated that directly Napoleon III received the news of the second speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel he despatched orders to the War-office in Paris to make the necessary preparations for sending on furlough from 70,000 to 80,000 men. This was to be done after the dissolution of the camps at Chalons and Lannemezan. The furlough was only to be given to such soldiers as could furnish satisfactory evidence of their being able to maintain themselves during the winter, either by obtaining employment or out of their private means.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

CURIOSITIES OF THE ELECTIONS.

MR. BRIGHT AND MR. BRADLAUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Herewith I beg to forward you copy of correspondence between Mr. Bright and myself, the publication of which in your journal will oblige.—Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES BRADLAUGH,
23, Great St. Helen's, Sept. 28.

"23, Great St. Helen's London, E.C., Sept. 19.

"SIR,—I feel some difficulty in intruding myself upon you, but as you have taken a step in the Northampton election which I regard as prejudicial to my interests, you will pardon my trying to set the matter right. At the end of June I issued the address of which I enclose you copy; the only other address issued is that of the sitting members. You will see in my address that I offered to submit my claims to the decision of an aggregate meeting, which offer has been entirely disregarded by Lord Henley. Whether or not Lord Henley is worthy of the support of the electors is a query to which a large proportion of the inhabitants of Northampton have already responded; they declare that he is not. As to whether I shall make a better member I here offer no other remark than that through my life I have actively striven to advance the cause of Reform, while Viscount Henley has often discouraged and hindered effort, and has only voted in obedience to the irresistible pressure of public opinion. That you should support Mr. Charles Gilpin with the weight of your great influence is natural, but that you should bolster up tumbling Whiggism, as represented by Lord Henley, I confess surprises me. Mr. Gilpin's name has been associated as a working member in many highly valuable social and political reforms. Henley's activity has been nearly limited to the prevention of compulsory education, the advocacy of increased expenditure for fortifications, and general care for landed interests.—"Yours most obediently.

"CHAS. BRADLAUGH.

"P.S.—I shall take the liberty of printing this letter and any reply you may forward me.

"John Bright, Esq., M.P."

"Rochdale, Sept. 25.

"DEAR SIR,—I was asked a simple question about men with whom I have acted in Parliament for several years, and I wrote a direct and honest reply.

"I do not think it is always wise to select the most extreme politician because he is the most extreme. To do so would be to put up the representation to auction, and I scarcely know a candidate now before the public who might not be outbidden by some one wishing to supplant him. I have some regard for past services and for a tried fidelity, and my sympathy does not run with those who seek to divide the Liberal party on the ground that some portion is less advanced than the rest.

"If all men like Lord Henley had resisted Liberal measures and the extention of the franchise, we might have had a hard battle to fight for years to come. I think, therefore, the confidence of Liberal politicians need not be rudely withdrawn from those who have dealt justly with the unenfranchised classes.

"The Northampton electors, I doubt not, can manage their own affairs, and it would be impertinent in me to affect to teach them. One of them asked me a question, and I answered it; but with no suspicion that I should be considered as taking sides with any party in the contest.—"I am, respectfully yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT.

"C. Bradlaugh, Esq., 23, Great St. Helen's, London."

"23, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C., Sept. 26.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 25th, and to express my entire satisfaction with your explanation that you had no intention of taking sides in the contest. It was only because the Whig supporters of Lord Henley used your letter as a distinctly hostile declaration to myself that I felt bound to trouble you as I have done. With regard to your views as to 'those who seek to divide the Liberal party,' there is, of course nothing to be said in my case, as I have never sought to divide that party, but have always been ready, and still am ready, to take their decision on my candidature.

"The question between myself and Lord Henley is one which, as you properly put, is for the decision of the Northampton electors. I do not seek them merely because I am an 'extreme politician,' but because I believe the political principles enunciated in my address to be more consonant with their desires than are the half-hearted Whig views to which Lord Henley adheres.—" Yours respectfully,

"C. BRADLAUGH.

"John Bright, Esq., M.P."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" AND MR. ODGER

(*Spectator, Sept. 26.*)

MR. FAWCETT has sent to the Liberal papers a very just and temperate defence of Mr. Odger, the working-class candidate for Chelsea, against an attack in the "Pall Mall" of yesterday week, so furious, and,—what is exceedingly rare in the "Pall Mall," indeed we could not quote another instance,—so ungentlemantly, that we incline to believe that it must have slipped in by mistake. If so,—or indeed in any case,—it would have been but fair to admit Mr. Fawcett's very moderate protest. No paper has usually been more superior to the small affections of journalism than the "Pall Mall;" and we know no affectation of journalism so senseless as that affectation of moral infallibility which makes it a point of policy to refuse insertion to all criticism, however temperate, on the morality or fairness of its management. The "Pall Mall" did not merely attack Mr. Odger for his participation in the Hyde Park disturbances,—that would have been perfectly fair. It commented on the tendency of his friends to pronounce his name "Hodger," asked what evil Chelsea had ever done that it should be selected by him as the unfortunate object of his choice, and spoke of his claim as consisting, by his own confession, in the fact "that as he has never had any education, he knows the value of it, and that his father was a miner, and *his mother mad*." The lest gross personality would have been justly selected by the "Pall Mall" for the severest lashing, and any vulgar people launched it at the head of a middle-class candidate, and it is only the more ungenerous when cast by such a paper as the "Pall Mall" at the head of a man of lower social rank. Mr. Fawcett very truly says that Mr. Odger is one of the ablest, most temperate, most upright, and, though only self-educated, most carefully self-educated, of the working class; and, for our own part, we believe that he would be a far more valuable member of the House of Commons than either of his Liberal rivals. That he sanctioned violent and mischievous things in the heat of the agitation in 1866 is very true. Mr. Bright in old times has said and sanctioned many things quite as violent and mischievous, when you consider his political standing, as Mr. Odger when you consider his; and yet Mr. Bright is one of the most powerful, weighty, and trusted members of the Liberal party. The "Pall Mall's" very unfair blow will probably do Mr. Odger only good. But we heartily wish it had come from any other quarter.

LEGISLATION FOR SMOKERS.

THIS is the last day on which smoking in railway carriages is to be a kind of Bohemian irregularity, frowned on by law and tolerated by custom. Parliament and the Railway Companies have tried for years to suppress smoking, but have failed, and from to-morrow they take the wiser course of regulating it. The smokers had carried the lines by ambush or assault, and the directors have had to wink at infractions of the law, while objecting passengers have had the unpleasant task of enforcing their legal right of protection from annoyance. But from and after the first of October every Railway Company is bound to provide smoking compartments for each class of carriages in every train in which there is more than one carriage of a class, unless they are specially exempted from so doing by the Board of Trade. We trust that this wise and liberal regulation will finally dispose of the smoking difficulty. No smoker is willing to believe that his indulgence is an annoyance to other people, and few of those to whom it is an annoyance like to incur the hostility which is created by objecting to it. Henceforth, however, the question, "Do you object to smoking?" will be an impertinence. All excuse for smoking in the ordinary carriages will be at an end, as the very presence of travellers in those carriages will be presumptive evidence that they do object to travel in tobacco smoke. It must, however, be remembered that no change has been made in the law which imposes a penalty on smoking in ordinary carriages. All that Parliament has done is to provide for the better observance of the law by removing all excuse for breaking it. Smokers need no longer smoke on sufferance, and non-smokers need no longer suffer any annoyance by it. Neither passengers nor officials ought any longer to permit smoking in any part of the train but that set aside for the purpose. Especially should the law be enforced in third-class carriages. The great discomfort of poor but respectable young women who are obliged to travel third class has been their exposure, not only to smoking, but to some annoyances which peculiarly attend it in such company as they meet in that class. The new law ought to give such persons protection from annoyance. Smokers and non-smokers have each their special places provided for them, and there will be no excuse for their intruding on or inconveniencing each other.—*Daily News, Sept. 30.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
„ demand		1s. 11 d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 7/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 22nd October 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 1s. 11 3/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..at 1s. 11 1/4d.	„
3 do.	..at 1s. 11 3/16d.	„
2 do.	..at 1s. 11 1/8d.	„
1 do.	..at 1s. 11 1/16d.	„
On demand	..at 1s. 11d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 10 15/16d.	„
Circular Notes	..1s. 10½d.	

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 27th Oct. 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA............	BOMBAY............
MADRAS...............	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE ....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at

6 months sight at	1/11 3/8	per Rupee
4 do.	1/11 1/4	„
3 do.	1/11 3/16	„
2 do.	1/11 1/8	„
1 do.	1/11 1/16	„
On demand	1/11	„
On Scotland	1/11	„

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3 months	Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 38,000.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers,
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to	3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.	
„	6 „	„	5 „
„	12 „	„	6 „

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES'

Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at		Rs. 22 0	p. doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 0	„
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16	„

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

HOWARDS' QUININE.

A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 2—Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)
Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well-known WINES:—

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 doz. cases Qrts.	Rs. 27	per dozen.
Do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 and 2 doz. cases Qrts.	27	„
Do. „ 2 „ „ Pts.	14	„
Brandy „ 1 „ „ Qrts.	32	„
Whiskey „ 1 „ „	15	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS CHAMPAGNE:—

Green Seal..{ Quarts........... Rs. 42 per dozen.
{ Pints in 2 doz. cases „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

_ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to

NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FORSALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

HAM.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pale, Prime and Plump, from 7 to 18 lbs. each, per lb................................	1 2	1 4
Smoked, do. do. per lb.........	1 2	1 4
Pale or smoked, in original cases of six per lb.	1 0	1 2

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(IMPORTED DIRECT)

of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash.	Creddit.
No. 1 per thousand....................	16 0	18 0
No. 2 „	14 0	16 0
No. 3 „	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. „ do.
Oatmeals, „ Tins.
Split Peas, „ Barrels.
Suet, „ Casks.
Dessicated Milk „ Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malts, do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.
Apply to the undersigned,

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—A few Single-seated Children's Perambulators left from the last Shipment will be sold at a moderate prices, to close account. As a fresh consignment is expected shortly.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wings to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
20th October 1868.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.

The following popular remedies, having stood the test of many years, can be safely recommended; more particularly to those who are beyond the reach of medical aid.

CHOLERA MIXTURES

(With and without Opium),
AS PRESCRIBED BY DR. LEITH.

For emergent cases of Cholera these Medicines have been found invaluable, and are used, and recommended, by the Local Government.

☞ N.B.—For Mofussil Districts full directions are given in the Marathi and Guzerathi languages.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles at..................................	3 8	4 0

TREACHER & Co.'s ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

Possessing Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic Properties.

As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Griping, this Mixture has been found invaluable; and the Proprietors have every confidence in recommending it in all such alimentary derangements.

This Mixture is more particularly suited for cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery; and no Company or Householder should be without it.

In bottles at Rs. 1, 2, and 4 each. Prepared solely by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

(*Prepared from Dr. RUBINI's formula.*)

This remedy in simple forms of Diarrhœa, and also when Cholera is imminent, is of immense importance.

	Cash Rs. As.	Credit. Rs. As.
In bottles price	1 4	1 8
„ „	2 2	2 8
„ „	3 8	4 0

CHLORODYNE.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Dr. Collis Browne's	0 12	0 14
Do. do. second size	1 12	2 0
„ third size	3 0	3 4

POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Specific for Dysentery and Diarrhœa	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on Sale at Government Ice House, No. 2, Apollo Street.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

EGG STEAMER.

ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.

This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs...........................	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs............................	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER, is kept on sale by

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SUNDRIES RECENTLY RECEIVED.

THE OPISOMETER, by ELLIOTT, a convenient little instrument for correctly measuring distances on Maps and Plans. In case, price, Rs. 3-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SKETCH BLOCKS, AND SKETCH BLOCK BOOKS for water colour drawing:—A fresh supply just received.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED EYE PRESERVERS:—Travellers, and those whose engagements expose them much to the sun and dust will derive much comfort from these glasses; they are a great improvement upon the old goggles. Price in case Rs. 4.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BETTS'S PATENT PORTABLE GLOBE. To those who are unable to obtain ordinary globes this will be found a most admirable substitute, size 15 inches in diameter. Price complete with stand, Rs. 13.

_ *The above can be sent by bhangy dak at a small cost.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BETTS'S PORTABLE PASTE-BOARD GLOBE, accompanied by diagrams illustrating various Phenomena connected with the earth, and a book of explanations suited to the capacity of children. Price Rs. 2-8; by book post Rs. 3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER, THIRTY INCHES WIDE, a few rolls just received.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

	Rs.	
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside.	30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „	35	0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7¾ „ „	40	0
CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—No. 2, 14¾ by 9¾, by 6½ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16¾ by 10½, by 7 „	60	0
CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—Size 10½ by 13½, by 5½ inches deep, outside......	55	0
_ *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*..........	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, of Russia leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c. &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with leather travelling case and strap complete	Rs. 130	0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of Turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use..........................	100	0
THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap	100	0
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover	75	0
THE "ELGIN" EXPANDING WRITING CASE. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches	30	0
DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with double flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2¾ deep	15	0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep..............	18	0
TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—9½ by 6½ by 2½ deep..........................	20	0
11½ by 9, by 2¾ deep..........................	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED OCT 26TH.

	Rs.	
Bedford's Principles and Practice of, Obstetrics (American)	18	12
Wolfe on Cataract	2	0
Dr. Murchison on Diseases of the Liver............	7	8
Oliver on Railway Curves....................	3	12
How we are governed......................	2	0
Charlotte's Inheritance; by Miss Braddon	4	8
Aytoun's Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, Morocco Illustrated	25	0
Darwin on the variation of Animals and Plants.......	21	0
——— on the origin of Species................	11	4
Hoppus' Timber Measurer	2	12
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days	9	0
Warne's Ball Room Guide...................	0	8
Addenda to the Admiralty Regulations, 1868	1	8
Longfellow's Poems, Illustrated edition, Morocco ...	24	0
Thackeray's Henry Esmond, Illustrated edition	5	12
Cometh up as a Flower	4	8
Not Wisely but too Well	4	8
Latimer Clark on Electrical Measurement..........	4	8
Jackson's Military Surveying	10	8
Downing's Practical Hydraulics	6	0
De Foe's Moll Flanders and History of the Devil.....	2	12
——— Roxana, and Mother Ross	2	12
——— Memoirs of a Cavalier	2	12
——— Captain Singleton and Col. Jack	2	12
Rouse's Practical Man, 12th edition, 1868..........	6	12
Smollett's Humphrey Clinker	1	8
Roger's How to Speak Hindustani	1	0
The Waterdale Neighbours	1	8
Knight's English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, 8 vols. Quarts	72	0
——— Biography, 6 vols.	48	0
Forbes' Bagho Bahar, Persian character............	9	0
——— Translation..................	6	0
——— Hindustani Dictionary..................	32	0
Webster's Dictionary. *Unabridged Half Russia*.......	31	8
Chitty on the Law of Contracts. New edition, 1868.	20	0
Smith's Classical Dictionary	12	8
Men of the Time........................	9	8
Owen Jones' Grammar of Ornament, 112 plates in Gold and Colours.......................	50	0
Chambers's Etymological English Dictionary	3	12
Reading without Tears. Part 1..................	2	0
Sala's Yankee Drolleries	2	12
Fairbairn on the Application of Iron to Building purposes............................	12	0
——— Iron manufacture	6	12
Byron's Poems, cheap edition..................	0	12
Wilkie Collins' Dead Secret, No Name, Basil, Queen of Hearts, Hide and Seek.—Each...........	1	12
Brante's Jane Eyre, Shirley, Villette, Professor, &c. Each................................	1	12

Weale's Series—a fresh supply of most of the numbers.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery

NOTICES.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of MR. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* CUTTER.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street
Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s., 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

SAVORY AND MOORE'S ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES

ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE, and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of ETHERODINE are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THOMAS BEAR'S CELEBRATED VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „
„ Cut Cavendish
„ Returns Tobacco
York River „
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.
Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakiah „
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Board of Trade,
THE SHIP CAPTAIN'S
MEDICAL GUIDE,
Containing plain and clear directions for
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
of
DISEASES AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.

Cash As. 14 Credit Rs. 1

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

Strong and serviceable, of several sizes.
MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.
OCTAVO, 7½ by 4¾ inches.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday......	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday	2 12	3 0
SMALL OCTAVO, 6 by 3¾ inches.		
No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	2 0	2 4
No. 13.—[illegible] in a page with [illegible]	2 12	3 0
SMALL LONG OCTAVO, 7½ by 3¼ inches.		
No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	2 8	2 14
ROUGH DIARIES.		
In LIMP BOARDS, INTERLEAVED WITH BLOTTING PAPER.		
FOLIO, 13 by 8½ inches.		
No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 10	1 14
No. 32.—A Week in a page..................	1 4	1 6
QUARTO, 10 by 8 inches.		
No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page..................	1 2	1 4
OCTAVO, 8 by 4¾ inches.		
No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4
POCKET DIARIES.		
LARGE 18mo., 5 by 3½ inches.		
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0
LARGE, 32mo., 3¾ by 2½ inches.		
No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8
SMALL 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.		
No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 A. M.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 6, Church Lane, Bombay,

Holloway's Pills.—Conscientious Conviction.—No investment of money can be so profitable as that which insures good health. It has been established beyond dispute that Holloway's Pills, which cost but a trifle, will successfully wrestle with and overthrow disease. In all the many forms in which dyspepsia or indigestion presents itself it may be thoroughly removed by these purifying and gently aperitive Pills, assisted by a diet which must be simple in quality and moderate in quantity. Long indisposition, resulting from defective appetite or imperfect assimilation, yields to this efficient treatment, and nausea, disagreeable tastes in the mouth, headache, and the annoying collection of phlegm which plagues the dyspeptic in the morning, will be banished by these balsamic and strengthening Pills.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	....	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of......		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

[illegible]

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, [illegible]
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld)
1st October 1867.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents as the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRAITHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well connected, the Proprietor most obliging.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Grey T. Cloth, Shirting, Coloured Lappets, Printed Cambric, Muslin, Chintz, &c.

5	Cases	T. R. Prints.
2	do.	Fancy Stripe and plain Silk of various colours.
2	do.	Waiters of sizes.
2	do.	Gentlemen's Boots.
3	do.	Lady's Boots and Slippers.
2	do.	Silk Hats and Scarfs.
2	do.	Plain Japan Leather.
1	do.	Toys and Flower Vases.
5	do.	Eau-de-Cologne.
1	do.	Stationary.
2	do.	Panorama Balls.
10	do.	Coloured Ball Thread.

On account of the concerned—
5 Cases Domestics.

A few Lots of Office Furniture, consisting of Blackwood Writing Desk, Office Table, with Drawers, Pigeon Holes, Cupboard, Camp Table, Benches, &c. &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the premises of Messrs. Rogers & Co., opposite the Byculla Club, the Household Furniture, &c., of the late Dr. J. Yuill, the same comprising rich Cut Glassware, Plated Ware, Dining and Breakfast Services, Cutlery, Round, Writing, Side, Card, Dressing and Washing Tables, Reclining Couches, Campcots, Side Boards, Screens, Teapoys, Wardrobe, Cloth Presses, Dressing Glass, Drawing and Dining Room and Easy Chairs, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in Gilt and Maple Frames, Oil Painting, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Garden Benches and Seats, Dispense and Cookroom Utensils, a quantity of very valuable Books on Literature, Sciences, and Arts, &c. &c.

N. B.—No catalogues, the property is now on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidator of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, at 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 16th November next, the outstanding debts still due and owing to, and the remaining Assets of the said Company.

N. B.—For full particulars see *Times of India* of 26th instant, and *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th instant.

Bombay, 28th October, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivolvi.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.